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Cambria Freeman.

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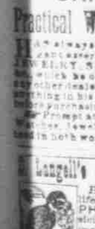
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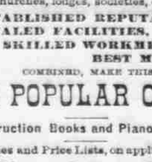
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THE OLD MAN'S JOKE.

"I'se been ter see Clebelan'," the old man said,
As he pulled his waistcoat down,
And the colored folks drew nearer to him,
From the cabins of their town.

They sized him up in his butternut suit,
They felt of his skinny hand,
They marveled much at the one who had seen
The 'Cratic boss of the land.

"You see the gemmen wat beat Massa Blaine?"—
"On de word I spoke I stan'."
"Had he got spurs on de heels ob his boots,
Do he loom up pow'fully gran'?"

The old man bends on his hickory stick,
And he feels of his bearded chin,
And deep in the lines of his old black face
There lurks a mischievous grin.

"How do he look?—an' how do he talk, eh?
How do he feel fo' de Souf?"
"How do he look? Why, he look wid his eye—
He talk like you—wid his mouf."

"Did he ax you fo' to come fo' to go
To de White House hoe-down ball?"
The old man rose on his hickory stick
Like a telegraph pole—so tall.

"He didden ax me to come fo' to go
To de hoe-down White House ball;
An' I didden say dat I send a man—
I didden say dat at all."

They sized him again in his butternut suit—
"'Splain yourself so dat we know—"
"I'se been to see Clebelan' up on de lake
In de State ob O-hi-o."

"Peanut," they yelled, and they took the old man
And shoved him under the bar,
And he quit that village the same afternoon—
Covered with feathers and tar.

O, beautiful land where the dates grow ripe,
Where the birds in winter-time go—
Where the white man's joke dies out in a breath,
Where the "chestnut" has no show.
—Chicago Herald.

PSYCHE.

"I insist that you are taking a wrong view of things, altogether."

Leonard Bruce, dapper in his short velveteen studio coat and polo cap, inserted a fresh cigar into his meerchaum mouthpiece, delicately carven in the image of a Sphinx, and stood caressing his short, pointed beard with his well-kept hand and reflectively regarding his companion.

The latter's eye traveled slowly over the trim figure apostrophizing him. It was below the medium height; it had an air of polished picturesqueness; the pose was easy and happy; the voice immensely sympathetic; the gestures finished, elegant; and yet there was in the whole nothing effeminate. Then Bruce's friend cast a glance at a mirror opposite in which his own form was reflected. Towering above Bruce by fully a head, with herculean shoulders, a mass of unruly blonde hair, a thick, full beard, and clothes that hung about his powerful limbs with an assurance of being there simply as a tribute paid to the exigencies of civilization, but of having a supreme detachment from any thought of possible adornment in the wearer's mind. The contrast was certainly great.

The clothes were quite shabby, among other things. The hat this young man had pitched upon a chair as he came in was a soft felt with a much-indented crown; and a brim to which rough and long usage had imparted curves and twists multitudinous and eccentric.

Thus surveying his friend and then himself, Roger Aponyi recognized, with a certain halfscornful humorousness, the difference between their outward semblances.

"There is no doubt," he said, with grim goodnature, "that your way of looking at things brings visible rewards—of a kind."

"It does; but it is a truism that what I suppose you would call worshipping mammon pays pretty well in this world, whatever it may do in the next. I can take a higher ground from which to argue this subject with you. I think you might acknowledge that to raise the standard of the mass ever so little is better than not to have any influence that way at all, since you go in for such tremendously high purposes in everything, although I don't begin to have your power—"

"No, you haven't," remarked the other, placidly.

"I know that, my dear fellow. I know that the difference between us is just that world apart, a difference between talent, cleverness and genius. But I contend that my well-regulated, intelligently employed small powers do more good, if you want to put it that way, than all your arbitrary, lawless genius ever has done or will do. Your flights are too much for the large number. And after all, by conforming a little to the popular taste, one could still make one's pictures so intrinsically good that they needn't be a reproach to one's artistic conscience. I don't see that personal success is a thing to be despised, either, when all's said. If we all applied ourselves, with honesty and good faith, to being successful in this world, a considerable percentage of the misery and ineffectualness of it all would be removed."

"You are a great philosopher," observed Aponyi. "Do you often talk in that way to Miss Abercrombie?"

He had never seen Miss Abercrombie; that pleasure was in store for him that afternoon, and he scarcely knew what prompted him to ask the question. Perhaps certain things that had casually transpired in conversation with Bruce—certain hints he had unconsciously let drop.

Bruce colored slightly.

"Oh, Ethel!" he said, a little recklessly. "I have to keep myself strung up at high enthusiasm pitch all the time when I am with her; you know. She's awfully nice—the dearest little girl in the world, but she's exalted as can be. You two will get on admirably together. You will both meet on a plane quite inaccessible to us more commonplace mortals—indeed, quite beyond our limits of comprehension. I should feel as though I were going to marry the north star, to tell you all the truth, if I didn't know that girls drop all their transcendentalisms after they're married. But, as I say, you two will understand each other marvellously. Ethel is always caring about a man's soul and that sort of thing, although she doesn't say so. And you go in for all that, I'm sure—stay—speaking of angels—"

She was coming in now, a pretty, fragile young creature, with her uncle, a rich, elderly gentleman, who had brought her up and would leave her all his money. They had not yet seen Bruce's new picture, which was to be sent to the academy on the following day. To see it now was the object of their visit. A few other people, friends of Bruce, came in with the same object at the same time.

Bruce made an opportunity to present Aponyi to Miss Abercrombie, and then, with a humorously slight, fleeting glance at the former, left them to themselves. Aponyi had his own ideas about Bruce taking this lightly jocose attitude with respect to the girl who had given him her heart, to whom, he had, supposedly, given his, and whom he was about to marry. It seemed to him irreverential and in bad taste. He bent a keen, penetrating glance on the young girl as he took a seat beside the low lounge whose cushions supported her.

She, on her part, looked up at him with a sort of veiled eagerness of interest. She had heard so much of this eccentric friend of Leonard's. She knew some of the things which Bruce phased as "Aponyi's mulish obstinacies" to himself, or some other ears than hers, but otherwise and more mildly designated to her; his absolute refusal to turn out "pot boilers" whether he kept body and soul together or not; his declension of orders that made subjects imperative which he thought so futile, so trivial, as to be below the dignity of art; his never condescending to sell a picture for one cent less than he thought its value; his averring that it was degrading, by so doing, to throw away one's Esau's heritage for a mess of pottage, and his inveterate poverty, which must necessarily be the result of such altogether crazy proceedings as these.

After a moment she said to herself that he looked like a genius, and that she had never met any one who was quite like him. He was certainly very unconventional. He had no small talk. The girl felt, with some amusement, that he seemed to have the attitude of saying: "If you can speak of things worth talking about we shall have some conversation. If not, no." But this very fact interested Ethel Abercrombie powerfully. She was a curious girl, this young creature to whom Bruce was engaged: ardent, imaginative, with a tormenting sense of those "high purposes" of which Bruce had spoken, and a hunger after only vaguely described ideas that nothing in the world she lived in had as yet ever satisfied or directed. Her large eyes looked very eagerly, inquiringly, with a sort of dumb, undefined sadness, into the world, as though dimly presaging some loss—prophesying some pain to come. "She looked like Psyche," said Aponyi to himself. "I should like to paint her so."

And then, with his eyes still fixed intently on his pure profile, with its nervous, sensitive lines and the transparent skin that made him think of alabaster behind which a lamp might burn, he caught himself swiftly coming to some not wholly unexpected conclusions.

After he had talked to her an hour—they probably would not have known, either of them, how long or how short a time they sat there—a few things had become as clear to him as though he had known them always, instead of having arrived at them, piecing this and that together and apprehending much that did not meet him eye by a rapid train of intuitions. He understood perfectly that Miss Abercrombie had become engaged to a man who was not Bruce himself, but an image of him formed in her own imagination. The man she had met in her few brief years of "society" experience had not satisfied her undefined cravings that were in her. Bruce, an artist in picturesque aesthetics, with a facile and pliant enthusiasm about things appertaining to the same, had seemed to her, for the first time to do so. But Aponyi knew that she was blooming to disappointment. At present Bruce kept himself more or less at the level where she had placed him, because he was, in his way, very fond of the fair girl who was not yet his, and because, too —to say all—she was a person to make a good match for an artist who, though very reasonably successful, was still not beyond the sordidities of occasional pecuniary misgivings and troubles. But when he had secured the prize he would relax his efforts, and the beautiful bride, Aponyi would have said: "Well, one disillusioned woman more or less in the world, what would that matter?"

But now he felt a great and strange pity for this girl who sat there with her candid eyes fixed on his face. They were beautiful eyes. They suggested all things high and all things deep to him somehow. The would not be "only one more woman in the world disillusioned"—she would be one to a thousand in her capacity for suffering under the disillusion. Yes, he was sure of it; she was that rare thing, a creature with a soul. Psyche—Psyche—that was what expressed her best.

Aponyi was not in the least a lady's man. He had had neither opportunity nor desire for cultivating the fair sex. But he began after a while to have a faint feeling that this afternoon in Bruce's studio would mark an epoch in his life. He had an anticipative assurance that the scene—this slight, spiritual looking girl on the low lounge, with the background of rich hangings, stuffs, old weapons, quaint pottery—would remain with him many a long day. Miss Abercrombie had a few early spring flowers—a bronzelle and a spray of pale hyacinths—in her dress. He even felt that that particular perfume would be forever associated in his consciousness with that sensitive profile and those candid eyes.

The evening shadows were creeping into the studio when he got up suddenly and rather brusquely took his leave, first of Miss Abercrombie and then, shortly, of Bruce.

The latter presently came up to Miss Abercrombie where she stood, bright-eyed and silent.

"I have enjoyed my afternoon so much," she said softly. "I like your friend."

"Oh, I knew you two would hit it off," laughed Bruce, somewhat off his guard. "You're both about equally transcendental, and all that. A fellow here asked me a moment ago who the seedy Samson discoursing to Miss Abercrombie so profoundly about the Thuscos of Tuscany might be. Oh, yes, Aponyi belongs to the seventh sphere."

Miss Abercrombie flushed a little; she looked hurt. But Bruce, who was in high good-humor, and consequently elated at a large order one of his guests and patrons had unexpectedly bestowed upon him that afternoon, did not notice this. It was not kind or gentlemanly, she thought, for Bruce to allude that way to his friend's poverty. And yet a protest in her was thrust back almost before it took form.

Ethel Abercrombie had but one faith. She loved Bruce; and she was loyal to him even to the most secret motions of her mind.

* * * * * * * *

Bruce had not seen Aponyi for some time, when he one day climbed to the studio under the eaves where the latter worked.

As he went in Aponyi was standing with his back to the door, so engrossed in contemplation of his canvas to which he had just been conveying some rapid touches that he did not notice the newcomer till Bruce stood at his shoulder. Then he turned abruptly and a very slight color came to his face.

"I didn't mean that you should see this," he said bluntly.

Bruce, without replying, stared at the canvas and then at the painter.

"Has Ethel—Miss Abercrombie—been giving you sittings?"

"No. I have never seen her except that afternoon at your den."

"You are even more of a genius than I took you for, then," said Bruce, with some irony. "And she is supposed to be—"

"Psyche," said Aponyi, briefly. "Ah!" Again Bruce looked at the picture. It was not only the wonderful resemblance to the original, drawn, as it had been, from memory, which struck him. That peculiar look which this Psyche wore, it occurred to Bruce that he had never seen it in Ethel Abercrombie's face, and probably never would; but that Aponyi must have seen in—or divined more than ever he had done. After a while he slowly asked:

"Are you in love with Miss Abercrombie?"

The suddenness of the question did not take Aponyi unawares. He stood quite still for a moment before replying.

"No, I am not yet. But I might as well be frank. I think if I saw her once or twice more I should be. She comes nearer my ideal than any woman I have ever met; in fact, she fills it. I would be a happier man with her for my wife," he added, as if to himself. "She would be happy with me."

"Well, it's certainly a great pity you're too late," observed Bruce with an irritation that found vent in a short, satirical laugh.

"Yes, it is a pity," said Aponyi, very quietly. "I think we two were—" he broke off short. "But this is not a subject to talk about. The lady we are speaking of is to be your wife. I shan't see much of you after that event. I don't know that I shall see anything of you at all. That will be the only thing that will remind you of the few words I said this afternoon. As for this sketch, I shall destroy it. I meant to do so anyhow, when I had got the idea I wanted to fix fairly expressed. You've drawn a prize. I don't think you appreciate it. I know you don't. But that's the way of the world."

He threw himself down before his easel and began scraping the paint from his palette.

"Oh, come, don't be so melodramatic," said Bruce, finally deciding to take the thing as a joke. "When I'm married you will be coming around, sitting at my fireside and admiring my wife as you would a nice sister. That's the reasonable way to look at it. See if you don't come to it."

"Yes, I'll see," said Aponyi, dryly. And he turned the conversation.

A few hours later there was not a fragment of the canvas which had borne the shadowy Psyche in existence. And with its destruction closed a chapter in that great unwritten book of what might have been.

Gen. Anson Stager,
Who died at Chicago on the 26th of March, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1825. When sixteen years old he engaged in printing under the instruction of Henry O'Reilly, who afterward became a pioneer in the building and operating of telegraphs. O'Reilly induced young Stager to follow him into this undeveloped enterprise, and he took charge of the first office at Lancaster, Pa., on the line between Philadelphia and Harrisburg in 1846. From that time until his death he was prominently identified with the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, the largest manufactory of electrical machinery in the United States, and continued to be President until January 1 of the present year. General Stager had been prominently identified with the development of the telephone business in Chicago and the Northwest. He also took a prominent part in the introduction of the electric light and had been the President of the Western Edison Electric Light Company since its formation. Railroads also received a great deal of attention at his hands.

HOW TO DEVELOP MUSCLE.

An Old Athlete and Trainer Makes Some Valuable Suggestions to Young Men.

Few people have any idea of the amount of good even a moderate amount of exercise regularly taken will do them. Many a young man thinks of how much care he would take of his health and strength if he were only able to join an athletic club and devote the amount of time he thinks necessary to his physical development. There is scarcely a man who can not spare ten minutes every morning and evening when rising and retiring. The sleeping chamber, no matter if it is only a little hall room in a cheap boarding house, can now, by means of the inventions of late years in a gymnastic and calisthenic appliances, be made into a miniature gymnasium. A pair of dumbbells and a pair of Indian clubs can be easily purchased, and in a half a day a rowing machine with a sliding seat fit in, and a hooked contrivance by which all the movements of a pulling weight box could be taken advantage of placed on the wall. A horizontal bar, to be raised or lowered, might also be placed in the doorway and a punching bag could be kept in a closet and attached to it when desired. A young man by how lift up to exercise in this style and faithfully exercise ten or fifteen minutes every morning and evening will soon make as great increase in all his measurements in the course of three months as any member of the costliest athletic club or gymnasium.

If a young man who has a desire to improve himself physically is willing to give the little requisite time and use a little ingenuity he need not spend $30 or $40 in turning his sleeping apartments into a gymnasium, although an investment, perhaps, if he can afford it, of about $10 in one of the new style of rowing machines, which are so constructed that they can be manipulated for almost any sort of exercise, will not be a bad venture. Few people have any idea of the amount of exercise that can be taken without either clubs or dumb bells and by using the hands alone to go through the common light dumbbell manual. Rapid movements are the most beneficial. Besides a rowing machine and paper weights, in lieu of dumb bells, a chair with wide apart and strong arms should be procured. If such a chair is not handy the edge of the bed may be used, or the floor, but the latter only after a little practice, if one is unused to exercising. Catching both arms of the chair or the edge of the bed in the hands, or placing both hands flat on the floor, the person exercising should stretch as far out as possible, bearing the weight on the raised toes. Then bending the arms the chest should come down so as to be even with the hands, if the chair is used, or touch the edge of the bed, or floor, if it is not convenient to use them. After the body should be pressed back to the first position by the strength of the arms alone. This should be done until the exerciser is thoroughly tired, which may be before the body is raised and lowered half a dozen times. If one finds himself weak it would be better to try this exercise first on the wall, as that style will be found much easier. This exercise will be found one of the best movements to develop the muscles of the back and chest and the extensor muscles of the upper arms. A harder form of this exercise is by placing two chairs back to back about a foot and a half apart, and with the hands grasping the backs letting the body down till the knees touch the floor and pushing the body up as many times as possible.

A stick a little longer than a cane can be also used as a wand and a number of exercises had. Improved calisthenics will be mainly used for the development of health and strength in the youth of the future, while the gymnasium will, as it has been, quick have been for some time supplanting the old system of gymnastics which made the muscles showy but slow.

Playthings of the Children in Africa.

The girls in Africa, as elsewhere, are fond of dolls; but they like them best alive, so they take puppies for the purpose, and carry them about tied to their backs, as their mothers carry babies. Some of them "play baby" with little pigs. The boys play shoot with a gun made to imitate the "white man's gun." Two pieces of cane tied together make the barrels, the stock is made of clay, and the smoke is a tuft of loose cotton.

In one African tribe the boys have spears made of reeds, shields, bows and arrows, with which they imitate their fathers' doings; and they make animals out of clay, while their sisters "jump the rope." Besides, the African children, like children all over the world, enjoy themselves "making believe." They imitate the life around them, not playing "keep house," "go visiting," or "give a party," because they see none of these things in their homes; but they pretend building a hut, making clay jars, and crushing corn to eat.

Juvenile Comprehension.

While teaching in a large school in Pennsylvania Miss Crayon had sole charge of a not particularly bright little fellow whose education had just begun. During the reading lesson one day Georgie stumbled and came to a dead stop at the word mat.

"Spell it, Georgie," said the teacher.

"M-a-t," read the boy.

"Well, what is it?"

"Don't know."

"Oh, yes, you do," said Miss Crayon, encouragingly. "Come, now, Georgie, what do you wipe your feet on?"

"Oh," cried the little fellow, with a long drawn sigh of relief. "M-a-t, toast."

THE TYPE-WRITER.

A Labor-Saving Machine Which Sprung Immediately into Popularity.

About ten years ago the first type-writer was invented. It was patented by two Detroit men who soon sold their rights to the machine, but drew a royalty on it for some years. One of these men was a printer by trade, and for years he had been experimenting with a writing machine to supplant the pen. He first invented a machine for numbering automatically the pages of books such as ledgers. When the type-writer was first upon the market it was a crude machine, very different from what it is to-day. The foot was brought into operation in it to pull back the carriage upon which the paper was rolled, somewhat like a sewing machine. There were various other clumsy appliances connected with it, and the machine was regarded by the public more as a curiosity than as a practical writing instrument. A few large offices, however, began to use type writers, and the instruments were seen where a large number of manifold copies were required and it was desirable to have a very plain and easily deciphered copy. Improvements were made from time to time in the mechanism, and as the machine was gradually being perfected it became more and more popular.

Meantime its success prompted other inventors to apply themselves to the subject of writing machines. One of the first to come out was invented in Sweden and patents obtained upon it throughout Europe. The principle of this type-writer was radically different from that of the American machine. Instead of the type being arranged in a circular pocket and flying up to hit the paper, in the foreign machine the type and keys were arranged like pins in a pincushion and the instrument was in the position of a hemisphere. With the keys sticking out all over its surface it very much resembled a porcupine. This machine was very small and could almost be carried in the pocket. It had many advantages over the American machine, and likewise many disadvantages.

Hardly had the foreign machine been upon the market than another American machine came upon some of the principles of the first machine, the patent upon which had expired. This was followed by another on an altogether different plan, the type being made of rubber and all together on a little pad. When writing the letter struck against a small hole in a plate and through this hits the paper, all other types at the same time taking up a supply of ink. On the other machines an inked ribbon is brought between the type and the paper, and the ink takes the shape of the letter pressing against it.

This was followed by still another machine wherein the type, made of hard rubber in the form of a cylinder, revolved in a horizontal position, while the paper was driven up against the type by the release of a small hammer every time a letter was struck. One of the advantages of this latter machine is that an infinite number of characters can be used in it, and hence for writing in German and other foreign languages can be inserted at will.

A member of the Turkish Legation in the United States not long ago expressed his admiration of the type-writer and his intention of having one made that would write in the Turkish language. There are thirty-three letters in this language, and Hassin Effendi made a copy of them and gave it to an engraver to make a set of letters for a type-writer. It was only at the last minute that he discovered that all type-writers work from left to right, as the English language is written, while Turkish is written from right to left. The excessive cost of altering a machine to write in this section induced him not to get one. A type-writer for writing in any language can be made, however.

The manufacture of type-writers is now an important American industry. Nineteenths of all the type-writers used in the world are made in this country. The traveler can now find the American machines in daily use in England, France, Germany, Russia, and indeed in all the European countries. The English government, which is very slow to make changes even of a radical or progressive nature, has adopted the American type-writer, and in all the Government offices in India as well as those in London and elsewhere the machine is now in constant use.

The United States is the only people who will be left out of the type-writing nations. There are so many thousand characters in their language that it would be impossible to construct a machine capable of doing the work.

There are many thousands of type writers in daily use in New York City, and the instrument has long since ceased to be a curiosity. With the telephone, the Wall street ticker and the type writer a part of every well-regulated office, the duties of clerks have indeed been revolutionized within the last half century.

Very many authors now write all of their books and magazine articles on the type writer, among these are W. D. Howells and Mrs. Custer. The Declaration of Independence was not written on a type writer, but if Thomas Jefferson lived in this age he would probably have ticked off his immortal document upon one of these little door-saving machines. A legal decision has been rendered to the effect that although type written manuscript is printed it is writing all the same, and the Postal authorities regard it as written matter which must pay full postage.

One of the openings for women that are constantly coming up is copying manuscript on the type writer, and very many girls and young women now find it a pleasant and remunerative business. Short-hand writers have also found the type writer a valuable aid, and lawyers are beginning to use it for writs and other legal documents.

There are now nearly a dozen different type writers on the market, each, of course, claiming to be the best. The prices range from $25 to $100. The sale of the machine is large and constantly increasing.

Curious Traditions of the Ashantees.

The Ashantees have this tradition, and on it their religious opinions—if religious they can be termed—are built: In the beginning of the world God created three white men and three white women, three black men and three black women. That these twelve human souls might not complain of divine partiality and of their separate conditions, God elected that they should determine how far fates by their own choice of good and evil. A large calabash or gourd was placed by God on the ground, and close by the side of the calabash also a small folded piece of paper. God ruled that the black man should have the first choice. He therefore took the calabash, because he expected the calabash being so large, could not but contain everything needful for himself. He opened the calabash and found a scrap of gold, a scrap of iron, and several other metals of which he did not understand the use. The white man had no option. He took, of course, the small folded piece of paper; and discovered that, on being unfolded, it revealed a boundless stock of knowledge. God then left the black men and women in the bush, and led the white men and women to the seashore. He did not forsake the white men and women, but communicated with them every night; and taught them how to construct a ship; and how to sail from Africa to another country—for the circumstances of the dispensation happened in the heart of Africa. After a while they returned to Africa with various kinds of merchandize, which they bartered to the black men and women, who had the opportunity of being greater and wiser than the white men and women, but who, out of sheer avidity, had thrown away their chance.

Some of the most efficient law reporters in Chicago are women. In the City Court House there are forty women employed in the official departments, and are paid by the amount of writing done, their wages ranging from $6 to $15 per week.

Mrs. Hattie Dennison has been confirmed by the United States Senate as Postmaster of Vancouver, W. T. This is the first instance in the Territory where a woman has been appointed to a Presidential office.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house I know,
To tie to mamma's apron string;
No toys by careless fingers strewn,
Upon the floor are seen.
No finger marks are on the panes,
No sunshine on the chairs;
No needles missing to be darned,
All ranged at the toes.
No stockings to be matched and mended,
No shoes to be half worn;
No little trousers to be mended;
No little hands to fold;
No little pockets to be searched,
Made up of lucky finds;
No marks to be left
On tender cheeks to be kissed;
No nicknames "Bess" or "Bloss;"
No merry frolics after tea,
No baby in the house.
—Burlington Hawkeye.

A KISS IN MISTAKE.

The family of Mr. Benjamin Barby, a gentleman of very close habits, was alarmed one bright, sunshiny morning by the venerable old gentleman, whose voice was heard in all parts of the house at the same time. He had run from the garden crying:

"Martin! Martin! Where is that precious rascal, Martin?"

Martin was a bustling, active servant in the family, remarkable for his polite and agreeable manners, which quite stoned for the ugliness occasioned by a black patch over one of his eyes and another across his nose. The family of Mr. Barby consisted of himself and ward, a young lady of 19, to whom he had been left guardian by an old friend and schoolfellow.

He did not like the idea of being set as a watch-dog over the inclinations of a young girl, but respect for his friends' memory would not admit of his refusing to take upon himself the charge.

Seeing the host of suitors addressing her, and being unable to separate the wheat from the chaff, he resolved upon discountenancing them all by expressing his determination that Millie Winters should not marry at all.

"She shall have no husband at all," he cried. "Better be without a husband, Millie, than have a bad one."

The wary old man accordingly chose for Millie's maid a remarkably curious-looking, humpbacked old woman, thinking she would be true to his interests.

But Mr. Barby was mistaken, for Julia was remarkably fond of money—a £5 note would throw her into a state of delirium, during which she continued oblivious of all that might be going on around her.

Martin responded not to his master's summons. But still the old gentleman cried out:

"The precious villain! Oh, that my family should be thus insulted and disgraced. I saw him press his lips to my ward's cheek, and the sound of the kiss still sounds in my ear!"

At this moment Martin appeared and mildly asked:

"Did you call, sir?"

Whereupon the enraged old gentleman rushed upon him and cried:

"Zounds, you scoundrel! what do you mean by kissing my ward?"

"I, sir?" exclaimed Martin, with a surprised and innocent look.

"Villain!" my own eyes have not deceived me. I saw you not ten minutes ago steal behind Miss Millie and—and—"

"Sir, I assure you," stammered nothing in Barby's grasp. "It is impossible."

And thus saying, he struck his hand upon his forehead. As a sudden thought occurred to him he continued:

"Sir, a thought strikes me which may justify your suspicions. There is some strange mystery in this."

"Mystery!" quoth the old gentleman, in an enraged voice. "I think there is."

"I confess, sir," said Martin, with a tone and look of shame, "that I did step into the garden just now and take a chaste salute; but on my honor, sir, I believed the person to be Miss Winter's maid, the worthy Julia, to whom I have the honor of paying my addresses."

"Villain!" repeated the old man, stamping his foot, but Martin interrupted him.

"You know what bad sight I have, sir," he said. "One eye entirely gone and the other very treacherous, as it is now proven to be, seeing that I mistook the mistress for the maid, and have thus insulted a lady and offended a worthy gentleman, whom my inclination and duty have ever prompted me to regard with profound respect and veneration."

Mr. Barby was compelled to admit that, owing to the defective sight of Martin, it was possible for such a mistake to have occured, and the "precious villain" was called a careless fellow.

Wishing perfectly to retrieve his character, he explained to the master that he and Julie were to be married—that she had obtained Miss Winters' consent, and that he was thinking of asking Mr. Barby that very morning.

The old gentleman expressed his surprise that a spruce little dandy like Martin should wish to unite himself with the old humpbacked Julie; but Martin clasped his hands, and with rapture declared her the woman of his choice and a paragon of womankind, and Mr. Barby, to wound the honest fellows feelings, contented himself with saying:

"Well, there's no accounting for tastes."

In the course of the day Mr. Barby accidentally met Julie in the garden.

"Well, Julie!" he exclaimed; "I wish you joy in the new situation you are going into."

"La, sir," said Julie; I ain't going into no new situation."

"Why, yes, you are; you are going to be

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - APRIL 17, 1885.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are both making the biggest kind of preaparations for war, and it looks as though a formal declaration to that effect cannot long be delayed.

GENERAL GRANT was much better from last Sunday night up to Wednesday evening, than at any time during the last two weeks. His physicians, however, are not at all hopeful.

WM. V. MCGRATH, of Philadelphia, who was State Treasurer in 1863, died in Cape May after a brief illness on last Tuesday. Several years ago he was very prominent as a Democrat in Philadelphia politics, and his genial manners won for him hosts of friends.

THE Prohibition State Committee met at Pittsburg on Monday last, and after re-electing Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, Chairman for the ensuing year, decided to hold the State convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 25th of next August. The representation in the Convention was fixed as follows: four delegates for each Assemblyman, two for each Senatorial district, and one from each Congressional district. This would make the Convention consist of about 930 members.

IT is reported from Harrisburg that Mrs. Hunt, of Boston, the temperance lecturess, who labored so diligently to get the scientific Temperance-Study bill through the Legislature of this State, is now writing to the members, asking them to have introduced into the schools of their districts the book she has written on that subject. This was predicted, as we said last week, and reminds us of the story told about two enterprising Yankees who traveled through New Jersey, one of them a few days in advance of the other. The one who was ahead had the itch, and had it bad—shook hands with every man and woman he met, giving all of them the disease, which his partner who followed him later on, proposed to cure with a patent itch ointment of their own invention, a large supply of which he carried with him.

WE can hardly believe the statement, although it is current in Washington, that two weeks ago Ben. Butler called upon Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, and asked him to appoint one of his (Butler's) friends to a position in the department over which Mr. Bayard presides. We don't suppose there is a man in this broad Union for whom Thomas H. Bayard entertains such supreme contempt as he does for Benjamin F. Butler. Butler is aware of this for Mr. Bayard has frequently given public utterance to his opinion of him, and Ben is too shrewd a politician rashly to court a rebuff from the man from Delaware. If, however, the story is true, Butler's cheek is only equalled by that of some Republican postmasters who expect a Democratic administration to continue them in office.

IT is a standing rule of the Legislature that the Committee having charge of the General appropriation bill, must report the same to the House on or before the first Monday in March. On that day of the present session the Chairman of the Committee reported a skeleton bill to the House in order to make a mere formal compliance with the rule, but the *real* bill and the one that the House will have to consider, was not reported until last Monday evening, a month and ten days after the time required by the rule. It is always the most important bill of a session, because its purpose is to divert money out of the Treasury to defray the expenses of the State government for two years. The specific items in every bill of the kind must necessarily be nearly the same, and why it should take the Committee *three* months in finding out what the necessary items are, is a question which the Committee alone can explain. We confess that we cannot.

CARTER H. HARRISON was elected Mayor of Chicago for the fourth time last week. His majority is not large, but it is enough. His enemies could probably have defeated him if they had not nominated that political trimmer, John J. Finerty, who was worsted for re-election to Congress last November, for City Treasurer, for the purpose of scooping in the Irish vote. The experiment was a dismal failure. The warfare by the Republican newspapers against Harrison was conducted with unprecedented bitterness, which always creates a feeling of sympathy for the person assailed, and it had that effect in favor of Harrison. Being fairly beaten in the contest, his enemies now raise the yell of "Fraud" and want a recount of the ballot boxes, to which Harrison gives his consent. He is a man of brains and great decision of character, and will compare favorably with the Mayors of any of our large cities, and especially with the present Republican Mayor of Philadelphia, whose name is Smith.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has commenced writing veto messages, in which he is an expert, and on Monday last sent to the Senate his veto of the bill providing for an additional law judge in the Chester county district. He objects generally to the bill because "the number of Judges in the Commonwealth is already so large and the expense of maintaining the Judicial system so great, that an addition to either can only be justified by the most urgent necessity, or the plainest Constitutional command." His specific objection is that the Judicial Apportionment bill was passed only a little more than eighteen months ago—that the Chester district was Constituted by that act—that the County since then has not increased much, if any, in population, nor has anything occurred to largely augment its judicial business. There are two or three other bills of a similar nature before the Legislature, but this veto of the Chester County bill has knocked the life out of them and we presume they will be abandoned. The vetoed bill can yet, of course, be passed over the Governor's objections, but that such will be the case is not at all likely.

IN an article elsewhere published in our paper the President states the reasons that governed him in reappointing Henry G. Pearson as Postmaster at New York. It will be seen that the reasons come through a member of the Cabinet and as Mr. Cleveland has not repudiated them, we assume that the statement is correct. Are these reasons such as to justify the appointment? In our judgment they are amply sufficient. Mr. Pearson voted for Blaine, but he took care that the New York postoffice was not used by Blaine's friends to promote his success in that State. It is admitted on all hands that without the vote of the Indedendent Republicans for Cleveland he couldn't have carried New York and would not be President to-day. Their votes, together with some solid work against Blaine by Conkling and his friends, turned the tide of battle and made straight the path of Cleveland to the White House. Suppose that in October last, when the campaign was at its hottest, the Democratic party, inside as well as outside of New York, had been called upon to decide whether the New York postoffice should be retained by Pearson in consideration of the vote of the Independent Republicans in that State being cast solidly for Cleveland, would not the answer have been almost unanimous in the affirmative? To ask the question is simply to answer it. While the leading Independent Republicans in New York have not asked Mr. Cleveland for offices for themselves, they unanimously pressed upon him the retention of Mr. Pearson in the New York postoffice, in conducting which he had given such universal satisfaction. Mr. Cleveland yielded to their request and at the same time discharged a debt of gratitude he owed to the Independents. It was a fair business transaction, honorable alike to all engaged in it, and so far as we are aware, is sanctioned by the Democrats in the city of New York, the men who have the best right to complain, if there was any good reason for doing so. Even if the President should be of the opinion that the Independents of New York are fairly entitled to something more than the reappointment of Pearson, and should give it to them, we do not believe it would cause any heart burning in the Democratic camp.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has been so clear in his high office and has so often extorted our feeble commendation for the manner in which he has discharged its duties, that we find it exceedingly unpleasant to be compelled to differ with him, as we most emphatically do, in regard to his reappointment of Dr. Higbee to be Superintendent of Public Instruction. We say this not because we know of anything that militates against Higbee's qualifications for the place, but for other considerations. In the first place, he is a Republican and as politics now go, and especially among Republicans, that fact of itself ought to exclude him from being invested with an office of honor and profit by an Executive who stands, or ought to stand, for the true Democracy of the State. In the second place he ought not to have been taken into the Governor's confidence when there were Democrats of acknowledged purity of character and fully as competent for the position as Dr. Higbee, who were desirous to be selected. One of these candidates was clearly entitled to the honor. A Governor who, with his eyes open and his faculties unimpaired, deliberately confers remunerative office upon a political enemy, must of necessity forfeit the respect and confidence of his party. Higbee's appointment under all the circumstances is widely different from that of Pearson to the New York postoffice by Mr Cleveland. In that case there was what lawyers call a *quid pro quo*, or a mutual consideration, while between the Governor and his party and Higbee, there wasn't even a shred of anything of the kind. Just at the time Gov. Pattison was generous enough to send Dr. Higbee's name to the Senate over the heads of Democrats equally competent and with strong claims upon their party, the Republican members of the Legislature were diligently at work through their infamous Congressional and State Apportionment bills disfranchising hundreds and thousants of Democrats all over the State. When we look upon this latter picture and then upon Higbee's appointment by a Democratic Governor, we feel as though the times were sadly out of joint, so far, at least, as the Governor is concerned.

THE new Prohibitory law for the State of Maine went into effect on Tuesday of last week, and on the next day Chief Marshal Andrews, of the city of Portland, remarked: "There is no longer an open liquor shop or anything approaching it in Portland. The liquor business of the city is now in the hands of bottle men." By "bottle men" he meant an enterprising class of individuals with an eye to the *main* chance, each of whom supplies himself with a bottle from which he peddles out drinks. Of course, they are all liable to arrest, but they seem willing to take the risk. Neal Dow expresses his belief that very little good will result from this new law which has been passed to enforce the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution adopted by the people of Maine at the State election last September, and for or *against* which, as every one will remember, Mr. Blaine refused to vote. Maine acknowledged that her Prohibitory statute didn't prohibit when she put a Prohibitory amendment into her Constitution last September, and it will now be demonstrated whether she is any better off, so far as whiskey drinking is concerned, than Kansas or Iowa, where Prohibition by Constitutional amendment is conceded to be a signal failure.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR has resumed the practice of the law in New York and connected himself with his old partners, Knevals & Ransom. This change in the career of a man who for nearly four years was the Chief Magistrate of sixty millions of people, would not likely have occurred in any other country in the world, and shows that a President, if he desires so to do, finds no difficulty in again becoming one of the people, just as he was before his elevation to that high office. The incident is a fine illustration of the excellencies of popular government.

What the President Is Reported Having Said About Pearson's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A Cabinet officer is quoted here as having given to a friend the following statement in regard to the President's reasons for renominating Postmaster Pearson: It was not a thing that especially concerned me or my department, but the President was courteous enough to state his reasons to me, and ask for my opinion.

"I am under great obligations to the liberal Republican press," said the President in opening the subject, "and I must repay the obligation in some way which will properly express my appreciation of the services rendered.—Shortly after the New Year, I had conveyed to Mr. George William Curtis an intimation that I should like to show my sense of the importance in which I held his most valuable assistance, and that rendered by the New York *Times*, *Herald*, and the *Evening Post* during the canvass, by a consultation with himself and the gentlemen representing those journals as to the best and most proper mode of acknowledging this obligation in some official way before the country. The proposition was met, as I felt it would be, in the spirit I made it.

"Mr. Curtis said that, for himself, he neither sought nor desired any official position, that whatever service he had rendered had been given under a profound sense of right, and in the success of the principles he had so long advocated he had received the only recompense he desired. The other gentlemen, who had brought to my support the important journals mentioned, replied in the same manner as did Mr. Curtis.—None of them wished any official recognition, holding that a higher duty to the country made it desirable that they should not be fettered by the obligations of office. They wished, however, to be considered as the warmest friends of my administration in the direction of reform; and I assured them that their interest was very gratifying, and their wishes when expressed would certainly have great weight.

"The thing that most impressed me in these interviews was that in no way did these Independents evince any desire to stipulate for place. I would gladly have tendered Mr. Curtis an important foreign appointment [it is believed the President meant the mission to the court of St. James], but my intimation to that effect was met by him with so much firm, courteous determination to adhere to his views that I said no more. Mr. Schurz positively declined to take office, and Mr. Jones, of the *Times*, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett expressed themselves in the same manner.

"When the matter of Mr. Pearson's reappointment came up for consideration, I, through personal friends, invited some expressions of opinion from the gentleman alluded to. It was unanimous in favor of Mr. Pearson's continuance in office. I had said early in the canvass that faithful, unpartisan discharge of duty was incumbent upon all officials. This Mr. Pearson had especially emphasized in his course during the Presidential contest. His opponents were many and formidable. Some of the Republican leaders particularly wished to see him dishonorably discharged, because he refused, in the heat of the canvass, to permit the postoffice to be made a political machine. I stated these views to the members of my cabinet who are from New York, and they fully agreed with me in the propriety of renominating Mr. Pearson. It is a matter in which New York, as a city, is more interested than any other part of the country can be. I believe the good sense of the whole country will approve my course. But I know I am right, and there I mean to stand or fall."

BURTON AND CUNNINGHAM.—NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is Secretary Bayard's letter in reply to a request made to him to take appropriate action in regard to the cases of Burton and Cunningham, who are awaiting trial in London for complicity in the recent dynamite explosion:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 11.—MR. JAMES FLYNN, Corresponding Secretary of the Irish National League of New York City, No. 61, Third avenue, New York—*Sir*: I have received and given due consideration to your letter of the 28th ult., and the resolutions therein communicated. This department is ready to lend promptly all lawful aid in its power to secure "a just and fair trial" to any American citizen, whether native or naturalized, criminally charged in foreign countries and triable in such jurisdiction. There is, however, no provision by existing law to defray the expense of employing legal counsel for the defense of citizens so accused and held for trial, or for the employment of agents to attend and report the proceedings. I trust, however, that the President will recommend and that Congress will provide a reasonable and adequate sum of money, in order that careful supervision of such important trials as may involve the lives or liberties of American citizens may be had, and an intelligent report of the proceedings be made, especially where the charge is serious and the accused destitute of means and without friends.

This department will take sedulous interest in the treatment of law-abiding American citizens whilst in foreign countries, and do whatever lies in its power to secure for them the fullest protect on of the laws, and, when charged with offenses, all their rights to a fair and public trial, and all legal defenses.

No other information of the citizenship of the parties charged or of the crime alleged than is contained in your communication has been received at this department. Due inquiry will be made and proper steps taken.

I am, sir, your opedient servant,
T. F. BAYARD.

THE DALRYMPLE FARMS.—S. A. Dalrymple, of the Dalrymple farms at Cassilton, D. T., recently said:

"We have this year 32,000 acres in wheat and 2,000 acres (enough to feed the stock) is oats. Nine successive crops have been raised off this land, and this year our wheat averaged fourteen, fifteen and sixteen bushels to the acre. Next year we will begin to summer fallow, letting about 3,000 acres lie idle each season till it has all had a rest. We expect that after the summer fallowing the yield will be from twenty to twenty five bushels per acre.

"The 34,000 acres are divided into three farms of nearly equal size. For each of these there is a headquarters with a superintendent, bookkeeper, foreman, agent and other officers. These farms are again divided into sections of 2,000 acres each, under a division foreman, who carries out the orders from headquarters transmitted to him by telephone. Each division has its boarding house, with men cooks. In the spring seeding about 500 men are employed, and during the harvest about 1,000. In the fall the hands are discharged excepting sufficient to attend the 400 or 500 horses and mules through the winter.

"Each headquarter has a store, upon which the cooks make requisition for all the provisions. The whole thing is so systematized that we can tell to a cent the cost of a meal's victuals for a man or the cost of seeding, repairing or plowing an acre of ground. We ship all our wheat to Duluth, and thence to Buffalo, where we find the best market. To-day wheat sells in Buffalo for four cents more after the shipping expenses are allowed for, than at Duluth."—*Northwestern Miller.*

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

A few days ago the apprehensions of a conflict between England and Russia, with a little strip of Afghan territory for a pretext, had almost subsided. The Russians had consented to a Joint Commission to settle the disputed question of the Pendjeh, and there was reason to believe that no hostilities would take place pending the efforts to make an adjustment by arbitration. As the deliberations of a Commission are slow, the probabilities of an Anglo-Russian war were dismissed for subjects of more immediate interest. But in a trice the entire situation is changed. The Russians have marched into the disputed territory and defeated the Afghan allies of England with great slaughter. The attack of the Russians was made, they allege, in consequence of the "hostile proceedings" of the Afghans; but in what these proceedings consist does not appear. By their own accounts the Russians have opened the war, and they are doubtless prepared to meet the consequences that must flow from this grave step.

The English Government has declared the Russian version of the territorial dispute with the Afghans was inadmissible, and that England would regard a Russian invasion of the peaceful valley of the Pendjeh as a hostile act.—There seems now no retreat for the English from war unless the Russian Government should promptly and explicitly disown the actions of its military subordinates in Asia. But from recent indications it is believed that the Czar has been gained over by the war party. In this case there will be no explanation, the claim of Russia to the disputed region will be insisted upon, and war will be inevitable. In the Russian Empire, with its enormous standing armies and with a powerful military aristocracy eager for the glory and the spoils of conquest, there is always a formidable war party whenever a dispute arises, whether with Turkey, Germany or England. In this quarrel, which presents the opportunity of extending Russian conquest in Asia, it will be hard for the Czar to resist the demands of his army when there is no such thing as an intelligent public opinion in the Empire to decide for peace.

Should war result from the dispute in Afghanistan, it will be short, sharp and decisive, as neither party is in a condition to endure a long conflict. The first movement of the English will be to close the Russian ports on the Baltic and Black seas. Turkey may make a feeble protest against the passage of the Dardanelles, but the wishes of the Sultan will have to yield to the military necessities of England. Russia's only field of military operations against England is in Asia, where the Czar can muster immense armies to threaten the British Empire in India. Against an invasion of India the English have strong defense in a disciplined army of Sepoys, in the long distance to which the Russians would be drawn from their base, and in the friendship of the native populations. The decisive battle of this war may be fought somewhere on the banks of the Ganges or the Brahmapoota.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"WHAT MAKES BAD TIMES."—The New York *Sun* recently had a notable article under the caption of "What Makes the Bad Times?" In reply to a correspondent who attributes the depression to the withdrawal of national bank notes from circulation, the *Sun* shows that money was never so cheap as now, and that as the depression extends throughout Europe as well as the United States, it cannot be attributed to a gold standard or to tariff laws, nor to anything in the condition of our shipping and ocean transportation, for it exists in England where there is an unprecedented extension of the merchant marine, just as severely, or even more so, than in this country, where for many years our merchant marine has been gradually declining. Nor yet is it caused by failure of the crops or by wars or famines in any part of the world. The crops have generally been good for several years, and no wars or famines of any account have existed. Yet we may say in a general way that the depression is the result of over production, that is to say, of spending money and labor in ways that are not profitable and that give no return." The *Sun* concludes as follows: "Yet, while this great collapse is indisputable and irresistible, we may well be contented over the fact that it is not so destructive as might be, and that business is quite as good and the situation of the country quite as encouraging as we ought to expect. There are many workers out of employment, and hardly any enterprise is making much money, yet most people are getting enough to eat and wear, and are living along in happiness with reasonable economy. The country is rich and sound at the core; and when all the inflated and delusive concerns are settled up and cleared away, we shall find that we are a great deal better off than the philosophers of calamity and despair have imagined."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1885.

I do not think it exaggeration to say that many of the Government offices in Washington have accomplished more work in the last month than was accomplished in any two months of the preceding year. In many of the offices, for some of them have not done much for the reason that there is not much for them to do. A large number of the officers, owing, to the negligence, idleness and incompetence of the clerks, are far behind with their work. This is especially the case with the Patent, Pension and Land offices, but within the last month wonderful progress has been made, and it is probable that the vexatious and unnecessary delays that have driven applicants for patents and pensions to despair will be suffered no longer.

From the President down to his last appointment, the personnel of the administration is capable of hard work, and it has evidently this object in view, more than pleasure, emolument or fame. The Cabinet of the new President are not men with fanning palms. They are all men of sufficient wealth or men to whom their wealth is sufficient. So it is with the recent bureau appointees: a gentleman whose fortune is not less than $150,000 was last week appointed to an office in one of the departments, the salary of which is only $3,000. He did not need the office, but the office needed him.

Heretofore the staples of recommendation for office have been poverty and patriotism. He needs the office, he has a large family, and he was a good soldier. No question as to fitness was considered, and the civil service has been made an elegant and lucrative asylum for incompetent disabled soldiers and dishonest Republican politicians. It is needless to say that this is a perversion of the object of government offices, which have for their end the transaction of the postal, military, naval, and financial business of the entire country. The United States pension and bounty laws have paid with a lavishness unparalleled in history for the service which every man owes, to his country, and it is time this false philanthropy and sentimental statesmanship of appointing men to offices they do not need and are not competent to fill, should end.

The daily routine at the White House involves an immense amount of work, and although President Cleveland is relieved of men work by his Secretary, Col. Lamont, yet a great quantity has to receive his personal attention. The President is ready for work at eight o'clock in the morning, and is usually busy until midnight. About ten o'clock he begins the perusal of such letters as require his special attention. The great bulk of the letters sent to the President marked "personal" and "confidential," is never seen by him.—It is not uncommon for these writers to send ten and twenty page letters, and some of them enclose their photographs.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

After about fourteen years' hard labor the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn has been completed, and thus two large cities connected in a manner that was never dreamed of in Revolutionary times. It is indeed the crowning work of the century, and can be classed among the wonders of this country. The suspension bridges at Niagara falls and over the Ohio river at Cincinnati are merely foot bridges in comparison with it. Its dimensions, history and cost are familiar to all readers of the daily papers, and do not need to be repeated here; but we do wish to speak of Perunas, the greatest discovery of this century. It is a medicine discovered by Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Pittsburgh, and prescribed by him in thousands of cases during thirty years of continuous practice. Ask your druggist for the pamphlet entitled "The Ills of Life," which gives full and complete directions for the preservation of the health. Try Peruna, the great tonic.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A stone was found in the heart of a tree recently cut down on the premises of Jacob Connor, in East Coventry, Chester county.

—Erysipelas and salt rheum was driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a blood purifier.

—President Cleveland has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Frank Miner, who was twice convicted of the murder of his wife in Washington in 1882.

—The Board of Public Buildings and Grounds at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week awarded the contract for lighting the Capitol buildings and the Executive Mansion, to the Edison Company at $12,000 per annum.

—A free trial of Prof. Harris' Pastille treatment for nervous and physical debility in men can be had of Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—The late Hon. Thos. Hoge, of Franklin, willed that, "should any of the officials of the Venango National Bank become conscience-stricken and conclude to return to his executors the $55,000 they stole from him, it should be paid to the Franklin Cemetery Co."

—In 1883 the tobacco crop amounted to 451,545,611 pounds, of which Pennsylvania raised 36,322,699 pounds or about one-twelfth of the entire crop. Kentucky and Virginia alone exceeded this yield. Pennsylvania, therefore, ranks third among the States in the amount of tobacco raised.

—A box addressed to Prince Bismarck excited the suspicions of the authorities at Frankfort-the-main on Saturday last and it was opened. It contained clockwork and dynamite machine of a new type and of skillful contrivance. There is nothing to indicate by whom the box was prepared or sent.

—Gold fields have been discovered in the Santa Rosa mountains about a hundred miles from Santa Rosa, Mexico. The discovery was made by the Davis brothers, who were working a profitable silver mine in the same range, but have abandoned the silver mines and located claims in the gold fields. The gold lies in quartz, and is described by old Californians to be the richest they ever have seen.

—It is said that six fast iron cruisers, of the Esmeralda pattern, have been ordered from builders in Philadelphia ostensibly by private gentlemen, but it is believed they are really intended for the Russian Government. It is also stated that the Guion, Red Star and American Steamship Companies have been approached by the British Admiralty as to leasing their vessels to the British Government.

—Thomas J. Hogan, Lehigh Valley station agent at Penn Haven Junction, Lehigh county, was shot in the breast twice at noon on Thursday of last week by a Hungarian and died a few minutes afterwards. The Hungarian who had a grudge against Hogan, visited the depot and was ordered out, when he drew a revolver and fired. The murderer was taken to Mauch Chunk jail. A crowd followed and threatened to lynch him.

—The dead body of John Boyle, a citizen of Darby, Deleware county, Pa., with his head cut from ear to ear, was found in a woods close by that borough by three men at an early hour on Sunday morning. He was about sixty-four years of age, a quiet citizen, had left his home on Saturday morning for his work in Mount Moriah Cemetery and foul play was at first suspected. An investigation revealed the fact that he committed the deed himself out of fear of being discharged and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide.

—The other day a truck driver tied his horse and wagon to the rear of a train of empty oil cars on the West Shore track, in Weehawken. During his temporary absence a locomotive was hooked on to the train. It started at a rather lively pace, dragging the horse and wagon with it. The animal kept up for about a mile, but the pace proved too much for him and he fell down exhausted. When Von Hagen returned it took him three hours to find the animal, which was badly injured. The wagon was scattered along the track.

—Hiram Faulks, an elderly and eccentric bachelor of some property, who lived alone on a farm near Independence, Kansas, was murdered last Friday night by some unknown person who stole a horse and escaped. The crime was not discovered until Sunday when Faulk's body was found in a well and the premises untenanted except by an old watchdog, which had been shot in the leg. Faulks' assailant had shot him in the head, thrown his body into a well and then ransacked the house. A bag was found concealed on Faulks' person containing $1,700.

—Reverend Edward D. Kelsey, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, New York, runs a roller skating rink next door to his church. A boy is his employ on Saturday last charged Margaret Welsh, an 18 year-old miss, with having concealed a pair of skates under her skirts. The young woman was searched and, although no skates were found, she was locked up all night. Police Justice Gorman discharged the girl the next morning and said to the clergyman: "As I understand the prayer, it is: 'Lead us not into temptation.' I do not think that roller skating rinks carry out the sentiment of that prayer."

—Last season there were 1,200 professional ball players engaged in the game. Of these 168 were employed in championship matches 168 players: the American association, 225; the Eastern League, 179; the Northwestern, 220, and the Union Association, 155. The manufacturer of the base ball alone gives employment to nearly five hundred people. Then there are the bats, the bases, the uniforms, caps and shoes. A peculiar shoe is required, and costs an average of $3 per pair. Some clubs pay as high $4 per pair. It is estimated that $24,000,000 is paid yearly by persons who witness professional games.

—Mrs William Brueknor rushed into the house of Jacob Poorman at Muncie, Pa., on Thursday night of last week, vomiting and purging, saying her husband had poisoned her. She lingered in great agony until 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died. She said her husband had given her coffee with poison in it. This he denies, saying she made the coffee and drank it, offering him some. He was also threatened to kill him with a razor. He acknowledges having had a fierce quarrel with his wife over her accusation that he had been intimate with another woman. No arrests have been made.

—In the case of President J. D. Fish, of the Marine Bank, New York, the jury announced on Monday that they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman made known that the defendant had been found guilty on the first, fourth, fifth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty-second counts of the indictments, in which he was charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. Mr. Fish was present and received the announcement of the verdict stoically. Sentence was deferred. The prisoner is open to sentence from five to ten years imprisonment on each count.

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NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that at the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of H. F. Hertzog, at Gallitzin, Pa., I purchased the following property and have left the same with the said H. F. Hertzog during my pleasure, to wit: 2 horses, 2 sets of harness, 2 sleds, 2 sleighs, 1 spring wagon, 2 buggies, 2 robes, 1 saddle and bridle, 2 fly nets, 1 cupboard, 2 tons of hay, 1 bed and bedding and ½ of a lot of wheat in the ground. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same.
F. J. VAUGHT.
Portage twp., March 26, 1885—6.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Type-Writing HERE. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

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Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.
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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope 'You may have abundant success' 'In this great and' Valuable medicine: Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th. street, Washington, D. C.

——I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, Kidney —*Complaint*

'And nervous debility. I have just' Returned 'From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good! Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely 'Emaciated!!!' And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am * * * * * * * complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —*Wilmington, Del.*

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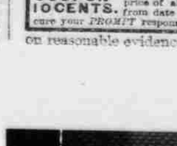
March 27.-6t.



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To You.
From Oak Hall.

The Samson of the Period.

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Imperial power rests with the Farmer. The great freight corporations seek him that they may take toll upon his ample stores. We traders seek him to take *our* stuff. *His* staples are down, *his* face long—but why? No reason, while his dollar will buy so much. The Oak Hall stock proves this. Our story for this spring is a tale of cheapness. Note these examples in Men's Suits:

Blue Flannel Suits, $6.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. They are all, except the lowest, all-wool and all full indigo color. All-wool Black Cheviot Suits, $8.50 and $10.00. Black Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted Suits, $13.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00. Brown, Wine, Blue and Dahlia Worsted Suits, $15.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00. Just so through all the stock, the three great E E E's, Elegance, Excellence, Economy, prevail.

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Happy youngster. A chair, a box, half a dozen big books, bits of cord and cork. Papa's cane, Mamma's aquarium, and a vivid imagination, supply all his needs. Neither Rangeley trout nor Saguenay salmon can so delight the expert angler. Imagination has joys and limits. It will not make a dear thing cheap nor an old thing new. Real wants demand real supplies, and this fact underlies the great Oak Hall Million Dollar investment in Clothing and Cloths for Men and Boys. Real Bargains must be facts—hence the Oak Hall system offers only Bargains. For Boys the stock is big. Large Boys' Suits, $5.00 to $18.00. Small Boys' Blouse Suits, $3.50 to $12.00. Sailor Suits, $2.50 to $6.00.

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Elzevir Library. Dainty little books, always unabridged, in large type, and in neat paper covers. The prices include postage:

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3	Sea-Serpents of the Ocean	20c	
4	Enoch Arden, Alfred Tennyson	20c	
5	Frederick the Great, Macaulay	20c	
6	Queen Hortense, Eliza F. Alden	20c	
11	Life of Sir Isaac Newton, Parton	20c	
13	World Romancing, etc. Washington Irving	20c	
14	Bunyan's P

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 17, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Little Onious.

—For canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Memorial day is the next legal holiday.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The 17-year locusts are said to be due this year.

—Measure 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

—Mix stove polish with soft soap and coffee to give a bright lustre, and avoid the unpleasant dust arising from polishing.

—For rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

—Owing to the severe winter's frosts, a panic about planting time is one of the predictions for Dean township by one of her citizens.

—Col. Samuel Davis on Wednesday last purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Julian and Crawford streets, from Mr. Jonathan Jones.

—Fourteen men of company F, of the Fourteenth regiment, have been dishonorably discharged for misconduct at President Cleveland's inauguration.

—The latest counterfeit is the cent piece. Its little value aids its easy circulation. The counterfeiters can make seventy-five cents on a dollar by this issue.

—The finder of a pearl neck-tie pin with gold band, which was lost in the skating rink last Friday night, will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

—The school at Glasgow, Reade towship, which was taught by George W. Williams, formerly of this place, closed a very successful term on Thursday of last week.

—Miss Mary Griffin, daughter of Patrick Griffin, of Munster township, who has been lying dangerously ill with pneumonia for a long time, is able to be about again.

—The farmers should beware of the smooth-tongued machine agent, who wishes to leave one of his machines on the farmer's premises, merely for exhibition purposes.

—Snow fell to the depth of several inches on Saturday and Monday and sleighing was good until Wednesday afternoon when it began to rain and the snow rapidly disappeared.

—Don't fail to read the new advertisement of P. J. Manson, watchmaker and jeweler, of this place. Mr. Manson is a first class mechanic and attends promptly to all kinds of repairing.

—Mr. Albert Young and Miss Harriet McGough, daughter of Mr. Silas McGough, of Altoona, were married on last Sunday evening at St. John's church in that city, by Rev. Father Smith.

—The sooner the rubbish and filth is gathered up and cleared from the streets as spring advances, the sooner one of the great causes of diphtheria, malaria and typhoid fever will be removed.

—Susquehanna Pure Bone Phosphate, the best in the market for the price. Commercial value, $41 92; selling price, $36.00 per ton. Sold by L. & S. W. Davis, original dealers in fertilizers in this place.

—If Cleveland were to displace all the Republican office holders and fill their place with Democrats, at the rate of one hundred per month, it would take him sixty-one years and five months to complete the job.

—Dr. Kessler's English Cough Remedy, McDonald's Worm Powders, Improved Liver Pills, and Blood Purifier, Dr. King's New Discovery, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, can be bought at cost at Dr. Zimmerman's drug store.

—Two unknown men supposed to be tramps while walking on the railroad a short distance west of Latrobe, were struck and instantly killed by Day Express on Tuesday last. Their remains were interred at Greensburg by the poor authorities.

—Mr. M. J. McCann, freight engineer on the mountain division, has for several days past been running the passenger train on the Ebensburg branch. Mr. McCann understands railroading and no passengers need be afraid to ride behind him.

—The following persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. C. E. Evans, Mrs. Malisa Gueyer, Hunter Geyer, A. J. Hoover, Robert Henderson, Richard Hall, Miss Anna M. Jones, Mrs. Hannah Kyle, Fred. Kimel, Frank Mulvehill, Rozelor Shulse, Mrs. Jane A. Yutes.

—Lansing farm wagons, the best and cheapest made. Two sold this week as soon as received by L. & S. W. Davis, dealers in all farm implements of the best manufacturers, including Oliver chilled plows, Perry spring tooth harrows, Tiger hay rakes and ladders, Walter A. Wood mowers, reapers and harvesters.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to introduce the system of quarterly and monthly tickets on its main line and branches. This system will be a saving of considerable money to persons who travel much. The monthly ticket is good for 60 rides, and the quarterly ticket for one hundred and eighty rides.

—Mr. C. H. Kemp will sell at public sale at Belmont Cottage, on Saturday, April 18th, a lot of personal property consisting of wagons, harness, plows, harrows, chains, shovels, forks, etc., hay by the ton, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at one o'clock when a reasonable credit will be given.

—Among the names of the parties who were refused license at Hollidaysburg, on Monday last, we notice the names of two former Cambria county men, Mr. Julius Stich, formerly of Carrolltown, and Mr. Jas. R. Nelson, formerly of Clearfield township, both of whom were applying for license to keep hotels in Altoona.

—It is generally supposed that the price of wheat, owing to the foreign demand, will take an upward turn and that all other business in this country will naturally be boomed with it. This leads us to remark that at John Owens' store on High street, dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, etc., can still be bought at the very lowest prices.

—Mr. Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, has offered to erect water works at Huntingdon, furnishing that town with a pure water supply at a cost of $40 per year for the use of each hydrant. The Council has accepted Mr. Herdic's offer, and appointed Thursday, the 21st inst., as the day when the citizens of that borough shall vote for or against the proposition.

—We neglected calling attention in last week's issue to the advertisement of Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall, Philadelphia, but their "ads" always attract attention without additional aid, we have no doubt our readers have read and ere this profited by it. Wanamaker & Brown's establishment is a well known and their mode of doing business so satisfactory, that we have no hesitancy in saying that any of our readers sending them an order will get full value for their money.

—According to the latest calculation of the Second Adventists' the 19th of May has been fixed upon for the ending of this world and the winding up of all things terrestial. In order to be prepared for it we have gone to the trouble of printing an extra number of blank receipts, so that all parties indebted to us who have conscientious scruples about entering the next world with an unpaid printer's bill staring them in the face, will find us ready up until the last moment to give them a chance to square up. Do not delay until the last for fear there may be a rush.

—The baby found at the residence of Mrs. Handcuff, in Washington township, about two weeks ago and which was afterwards sent to the almshouse, was on Saturday taken by Mr. Geo. Dietrich and wife, of Woodvale, who will adopt the little waif and rear her as their own. They recently lost a little babe by death, and have taken this one to fill the empty cradle.

—Miss Minnie McManamy, teacher in school No. 2, in Dean township, finished her school on Friday last, and Miss Annie McGlade, teacher of school No. 1, in the same township, finished her term on Tuesday last. Both the above named teachers have been very successful, and the pupils of both schools have made good progress in their studies. Owing to a change in teachers, school No. 3, taught by Miss Katie Sharbaugh, will not close until some time in May.

—A brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad named Elmer Snyder, was run over and killed at Altoona on Monday morning about 10 o'clock. He was walking on the track and an engine which he had failed to notice struck him and the pony wheels and one driver passed over his right arm and over both thighs near the body. He was unconscious when picked up and died in a short time. He was about 24 years of age and a resident of Hollidaysburg, where he leaves a wife but no children.

—An exchange gives this warning: "Those who use the common fertilizer phosphates should handle them carefully. Nearly all these commercial fertilizers are partly composed of blood, flesh and bones of dead animals which have come to their death by disease. If by accident the fertilizer comes in contact with a flesh wound or chapped hands it may result in absorption and severe blood poisoning. This is worth remembering, as it will not be a very long time until thousands of farmers will be handling the fertilizers more or less.

—A report got started in some way or another that Mr. James Myers of the Mountain House, who had been absent from home for several days during the forepart of the week, had gone and got married. On his return on Tuesday evening a number of boys with tin horns, cow bells, and the usual musical appliances used on occasions of that kind, gave James the benefit of a serenade which, while it may have been wanting in melody certainly lacked nothing in noise. James, however, denies the charge and we rather think he is innocent this time.

—There will be two changes in the postal law that will take effect on July 1st that will be gratifying. One to the people the other to the newspapers. After that date letters will be carried for two cents a half ounce. This will save a great deal of annoyance as most letters now weigh so near the half ounce that persons are often required to pay two cents extra for a letter that is of no value to them. The other change in the law is carrying newspapers from publishers for one cent a pound instead of two heretofore, and allow publishers to send marked copies to anybody at the same rate.

—The festival and skating carnival at the rink on Friday night of last week for the benefit of the Dauntless Fire Company of this place, was a financial success, the amount realized after paying all expenses being about $175.00. Owing to the large amount of cakes, etc., left over, the festival was continued on Saturday night when everything was disposed of. The amount realized would have been about twice the sum named if all our citizens had put their shoulder to the wheel and given the affair the encouragement it deserved. Johnnie Sechler of the *Herald* office won the prize in the skating race, Miss Cadie Kerr carried off the prize for the most conspicuous apron and Oscie Wilkinson got away with the prize for the most conspicuous necktie.

—Our thanks are due and tendered to Mr. Martin Wertz, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, for an invitation to attend the drawing off of his carp pond on Wednesday last, but as it happened at a time when we could not possibly go, we were compelled to miss it. Messrs. Joseph Bearer, John G. Bearer and Henry Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township; Joseph Gray, of Carrolltown, and Ex-Sheriff Blair, of this place, started on Tuesday to be present, expecting to learn something about the raising of carp, which we have no doubt they will as Mr. Wertz thoroughly understands carp culture, and has made it a success. As out few persons in this county know anything about the edible qualities of carp, hereafter we can refer them to any of the above named gentlemen, who are all known to be reliable even when telling a fish story.

Recent Deaths.

A little child of Dr. M. A. Wesner, of Houtzdale, died on Thursday of last week and was brought to Loretto for burial on Saturday.

Mr. Matthias Strohemyer, one of the oldest citizens of Clearfield township, died at his residence on Sunday, April 12th, 1885, aged about 71 years.

Miss Gertrude McDonald, youngest daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth McDonald, formerly of Cambria borough, this county, died at the residence of her brother in-law, M. E. Buckley, Esq., in Altoona, on Monday last, aged about 14 years.

A young man named Devine, a resident of Pittsburg, died at the residence of Mr. John W. Jones in Cambria township on Friday last. He was in the last stages of consumption when he arrived at Mr. Jones' a few days before and thought the mountain air would be a benefit, but he gradually became weaker until death came at the time stated. His remains were taken to Pittsburg on Saturday.

Enough to Make One Swear.

—On Saturday last two citizens of our county, one residing in the country near Johnstown, and the other residing in the north of the county, took the 3 o'clock train at this place for Cresson, the one intending to take the westbound train at Cresson for Johnstown, while the other intended to make a trip to Altoona. They occupied the same seat in the car to Cresson and told each other of their destination. When the westbound train came to a halt at Cresson, the man wanting to go East thinking it was his train jumped on, while his companion who should have got on, thinking that the other man knew all about the running of the trains, very naturally concluded he would have to take a train going the other direction. After the train was gone he began making inquiries and found to his amazement that they were both estray and that he would have to wait at Cresson for about five hours until the next train west would be due.

The Seaboard Railroad.

The Middleburg *Post* has information that the Seaboard, Pennsylvania and Western Railroad is not dead, only delayed. Work will commence as soon as the weather will permit. The surveyors are now looking for a way to avoid those localities where release cannot be obtained and land valued at $200 per acre. Altitudes have been taken from a point near Belleville to Stone Mountain thence to Huntington by the way of Stone Crook, which is from 4 to 5 miles shorter, but will require a tunnel of 200 feet. If this route is adopted it will leave Mill Creek and the valuable land between that place and Huntingdon untouched and will save the company the expense of one river bridge and a long viaduct at Mill Creek. The reports are in and await the action of the board of directors who will, in all probability, order a survey on the route.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for May has a second very acceptable illustrated article on India, very apropos at this time, as a war between Russia and England is imminent, on account of the continual pushing of the former nation. It will be read with interest. Then comes the thrilling yarn of "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, author of "The Belle of Australia," and "On Land and Sea," two very popular books. In this part of the story the two young adventurers have a sharp brush with a wandering band of Apache Indians who have raided the southern part of California. The story is growing in interest, and promises well. This is not a romance, but a remarkable collection of facts. The rest of BALLOU'S is devoted to short stories, poems, wit and humor, illustrations, and all for the price of 15 cents per copy, or $1.50 per year. Address, Thomes & Talbot, 36 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Ebensburg schools for the last month of school ending April 10, 1885:

Teachers.	Room	Average Enrolled. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Visitors.
Mary E. Davis	1	28	30	58	24	25	49	15
Mrs. C. Lewis	2	34	19	53	31	17	48	15
Allie Lloyd	3	25	25	50	23	23	46	16
Gussie Davis	4	21	17	38	19	16	35	20
J. W. Leech	5	22	9	31	21	9	30	11
Totals	5	130	100	230	118	90	208	77

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month:

Room No. 1—Charlie Hasson, Morgan Evans, Lewis Evans, Irvin Gant, Ollie Connell, Donald Shoemaker, James Hoy, Peter Ludwig, Walter McCaslin, Herschell Evans, Maud Richardson, Alice Weakland, Daisy Corbin, Lina Kirkpatrick, Alice Jones, Addie Kirkpatrick, Myrtle James, Emily Davis, Grace McCaslin.

Room No. 2—Willie McCabe, Cordie Snyder, Harry Shinefelt, Christy Strayer, Charles Weakland, John Thomas, John Strayer, Llewlyn Owens, Prere ti Davis, Milton Luther, Urban Luther, John Ludwig, George Thomas, James Kennedy, Willie Kennedy, Joseph Mack, Butler Roberts, Aggie Owens, Lizzie Nipple, Emma Morrow, Cora Evans, Sadie Nipple, Annie Mills, Gussie Pruner, Minnie Kirschner, Hattie Hoy, May Leighty.

Room No. 3—Lennie Jones, Orton Davis, Norris Mason, Jimmie Hoag, Harry Hughes, Willie Davis, John James, Harry Owens, Emmett Davis, Milton Bolsinger, Stanton Davis, John McBreen, Reichert Garman, Joseph Shoemaker, Ella Kirschner, Della Folsom, Katy Nolan, Mary McBreen, Alice Davis, Maggie McCabe, Annie Maloney, Minnie Sechler.

Room No 4—Jessie Morrow, Cora Davis, Caddie Kerr, Birdie Shenkle, Myra Richardson, Katy Kirschner, Katy Humphreys, Nannie James, John Dick, Eddie Linton, John Gant, Wattie Evans, Horschell Davis, Glen Barker, Willie Jones, Sherman Mason.

Room No. 5—George Kinkead, Herman Jones, Lester Larimer, Jesse Hill, George Dick, Bert Davis, George Evans, John Shinefelt, Frank Connell, Ellsworth Evans, Thannie Davis, Criss Shannon, Mollie Evans, Izora Davis, Maud Luther, Irene Evans, Mary Shoemaker, Rosa Garman.

Board of Public Charities Outlined.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday last, says: Recently Poor Director Easly, of this place, received through Mr. Isadore Lilly, Steward of the Cambria county almshouse, a huge blank from the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities, entitled "Schedule of Persons Receiving Out-door Relief," together with a request that he give a detailed statement of adults, males and females, ages, whether white or black, married or unmarried, for what cause dependent, and two or three dozen other matters bearing on the relations of the poor to the county. In response, Director Easly has sent the following letter to Mr. Lilly, who is expected to forward it to the Board of Public Charities. The letter will strike the average reader as being particularly vigorous and forcible if not entirely justified by the facts. It is as appended:

JOHNSTOWN, April 14, 1885.

DEAR MR. LILLY: I had not time until yesterday evening to look at the blank you gave me to fill up to gratify the Board of Public Humbugs, and I must say I have not the slightest intention of doing anything of the kind.

It would take me at least three weeks to make the desired report with accuracy, and for what purpose? merely to show the country that the Board of Humbugs was doing something to earn $1,800 per annum of the taxpayers' money. If they sent me $50 I will do it, and not otherwise.

We have on our outdoor list here in the neighborhood of Johnstown, about two hundred children, of all sizes and conditions, white and colored. To grade them according to the requirements of the circular would occupy more time than I can control—certainly not for the magnificent salary of $100 per annum. I am now giving two-thirds of my whole time to the needy and to the poor, paying my expenses once in the month to the almshouse—thirty-five miles by rail—to comply with the requirements of your charter; and I do not complain, because it is in the interest of the poor, and if I do not choose to serve I am not compelled to continue on as a member of the Board of Directors. But I do most emphatically protest against any Board of Humbugs, like the Board of Public Charities, increasing our labor when no possible good can be attained.

The sooner our Legislature removes this excrescence, the better for the people.

If any man can show me any good they have ever done I will withdraw my strictures, other than sinecures for dudes.

Most respectfully yours, etc.,

G. W. EASLY.

Hemlock Items.

HEMLOCK, PA., April 14, 1885

DEAR FREEMAN: On Saturday last, in the coal mines of Martin & Co. near Portage, a young man named Thomas Lamby was badly crushed by a fall of coal while at work. One leg was badly crushed and it is feared the injured member will have to be amputated. On Sunday he was brought to his brother-in-law's, Mr. Gillespie's, at this place.

It is my sad duty to chronicle the death, on Saturday last, of one of the most estimable and exemplary young men, Mr. William Mack. The deceased, whose age was about 25 years, resided with his mother near the head of Plane Six, and his labor was the main dependence of the family. The early part of the week he was at work and in perfect health, but on Wednesday he was stricken with pneumonia which on Saturday proved fatal. On Monday after a Requiem Mass and a very affecting sermon by Rev. Father Davin, his remains were interred at Summit. May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. Thomas Criste, of Washington township, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. His life was almost despaired of on Sunday last, but I am pleased to hear he is much better.

The Catholic church and parsonage at this place are soon to be enclosed with a neat and substantial fence.

Mr. Adam Glass, who lives at No. Six, lost a valuable horse on Sunday night last. A son of Mr. Glass' was driving the horse in a sleigh, and when near the Summit the animal dropped dead in the shafts.

Very truly yours, C.

The Tramp Must Go.

The following is from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*: At a meeting of the County Commissioners held last week it was decided to enforce in this county the act of May 6th, 1876, relative to vagrancy, which provides for County Commissioners granting local laws withlin the county permission to put vagrants to work on the public roads, streets, and other places with ball and chain attachments, they, the Commissioners to furnish the latter appendages. Logan township, one of the worst tramp infested localities in the county, is the first to move in the matter and bails and chains have already been ordered. It is to be hoped that every town and township in the county will follow suit and put every tramp who puts in appearance to work. If there is anything that strikes terror to the heart of the average tramp it is a ball and chain and work, and if he were compelled to wear the aforesaid adornments and perform a little honest labor for the bread which, under existing circumstances, he either begs or steals, it would not be long until he would be unknown within the limits of the county. Besides, with his disappearance, burglaries would unquestionably be of less frequent occurrence.

Facts for Builders.

One thousand shingles laid 4 inches to the weather, will cover 100 square feet of surface, and 5 pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching.

One thousand laths will cover 700 yards of surface, and 11 pounds of lath nails will nail them on. Eight bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand, and 1 bushel of hair, will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

A cord of stone, 3 bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand, will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay 1 foot in height on a chimney, 16 bricks in a course will make a flue 4 inches wide and 12 inches long, and 8 bricks in a course will make a flue 8 inches wide and 16 inches long.

Cement 1 bushel and sand 2 bushels will cover 3½ square yards 1 inch thick, 4½ square yards ¾ inch thick, 6¾ square yards ½ inch thick. One bushel cement and 3 of sand will cover 2¼ square yards 1 inch thick, 3 square yards ¾ inch thick, and 4½ square yards, ¼ inch thick.

"A Literary Conundrum."

"Has some rich relative left you a colossal fortune which you are spending in publishing books for the people at nominal prices? If so, I admire your taste, but won't the old-line publishers be glad when it is gone?" So queried a prominent lawyer concerning The Literary Revolution. Mr. Alden replies that there is neither "rich relative" nor "philanthophy" in it; that the books pay good profits even at his unheard-of low prices by the immense sales they secure. Read his advertisement elsewhere.

The Verdict.

The Coroner's jury on Saturday, inquiring as to the circumstances attending the death of the unknown man who was found in a log at South Fork on Wednesday last, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from cold and exposure. Nothing further has been learned as to the identity of the unfortunate man.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the two weeks ending April 15, '85:

Andrew P. Storm to Catharine Parrish, lot in Washington township; consideration, $90.

James Dimond to Phoebe Ann Wilson lot in Penn township; consideration, $340.

Sylvester H. Bush to Conrad Landgraf, 50 acres in Susquehanna township; consideration, $500.

Jacob Wertz et ux. to John A. Wertz, 2 acres and 32 perches in Stonycreek township; consideration, $200.

Jacob Wertz et ux. to Samuel and Susan Harrison, 1 acre and 68 perches in Stonycreek township; consideration, $125.

Samuel J. Horner et ux. to S. Henry Horner, lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $100.

Elizabeth Horner et al. to Peter Schraw, 2 acres in Stonycreek township; consideration, $1,000.

Peter Schraw et ux. to Elizabeth Horner, lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $1,000.

Samuel G. Doubt et ux. to Henry Keene, Sr., and Henry Keene, Jr., lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $3,300.

Lucinda Peterson et al. to Amanda Croyle, 22 acres in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $500.

Charles McBride et ux. to Vincent Smith, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $400.

John T. Arthur et ux. to Samuel P. Mahon, 90 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $1,800.

Isaac E. Chandler et ux. to Caroline Hearn, lot in Lower Yoder township; consideration, $140.

George Hearn et ux. to Rev. Richard S. Woodward, lot in Lower Yoder township; consideration, $1,200.

A. Maher et ux. to J. Trefts et al., undivided ¼ interest in mineral leases on lands in Somerset, Cambria and Indiana counties, containing 25,000 acres more or less.

Johnstown Manufacturing Company to Cambria Iron Company, lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $3,500.

Thomas Menocher et ux. to Levi Griffith, ¼ lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $175.

William Sill to Frances Bengele, 2 lots in Loretto borough, consideration, $600.

Allen Boyle et al. to Mrs. Margaret Good, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $2,000.

Theodore Cover to John Deinhart, 3 lots in Stonycreek township; consideration, $175.

John McKenna et ux. to Philip Crosson, ½ lot in Cambria borough; consideration, $200.

John McKenna et ux. to Crossan, ½ lot in Cambria borough; consideration, $200.

Johnstown Manufacturing Company to D. F. Markley, ½ lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $280.

Elizabeth McClellan et al. to William L. Workinger, lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $135.

Johnstown Manufacturing Company to D. F. Markley, ½ lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $220.

James McCloskey to Charles D. Wharton, lot in Gallitzin township; consideration, $75.

James McCloskey to C. D. Wharton, lot in Tunnelhill borough; consideration, $50.

William Sill to Francis Bengele, for two lots in Loretto borough; consideration, $600.

Robert Prescott to Mary Winn, lot in Cambria borough; consideration, $600.

David Dibert et ux. to S. W. Heckler, lot in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $200.

Michael Miller to Samuel Bates, 100 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $3,000.

John W. Reighard to Hannah Reighard, 80 acres in Taylor twp.; consideration, $1.

Albert Glosser to John Zern, 63 acres and 148 perches in Carroll township; consideration, $845.

Michael Barnhart to Sarah J. Weaver, 13 acres in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $1,400.

Edward Peden to Margaret McColgan, 2 lots in Loretto borough; consideration, $257.14.

Margaret McColgan et al. to Elizabeth and Mary Lacy, 2 lots in Loretto borough; consideration, $1,800.

P. Bearer et ux. to Matthias Strawmyer, lot in Carrolltown borough; consideration, $400.

Matthias Strawmyer to Elizabeth Hartman, lot in Carrolltown borough; consideration, $412.

Susannah Strayer to Christian Bomgardner, 74 acres and 38 perches in Taylor township; consideration, $1,122.80.

Emanuel Weaver to Christian Bomgardner, 155 acres and 86 perches in Richland township; consideration, $91.45.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Patrick McCoy, 333 acres in Washington township; consideration, $305.

Patrick McCoy to Daniel Criste, 333 acres in Washington township; consideration, $405.

M. J. Buck et ux. to Mary Sharbaugh, 2 lots in Washington township; consideration, $400.

Thomas D. Lewis to school district of Cambria township, lot in Cambria township; consideration, $1.

J. C. Larimer et al. to Alex. Adair, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $2,000.

Same to same, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $1.

S. A. Weimer to Lemon J. Clarke, lot in Grubbtown; consideration, $1.

INFIDELITY AND THE ARK.

As a specimen of specious, plausibility, and point-blank erroneous, we subjoin the following questions and answers; giving a few simple answers to the same:

"How was the Ark kept clean?"

There were eight persons in the Ark. They could while away the whole time in attending to the animals. The whole structure was built with design and forethought Heaven inspired. Provision would be made for the exigency. A Yankee inventor would soon construct a method for you.

"How were the animals watered?"

My stars! What a question! Water above, and below, and all around! A mule-driver on the canal would soon settle that question for you.—Don't forget the direction.

"How were some portions of the Ark heated for animals from the tropics, and others kept cool for the polar bears?"

It seems to me that the weather might be comfortably warm about that time, especially as "fountains of the great deep" were broken up where heat comes from. There was no lack of heat, you may be sure; the great consideration was to keep cool under the circumstances. A man good at making patent hen-coops could solve the problem of the polar bear. Construct a refrigerator.

"How did the animals get back to their respective countries?"

Why the monkey could ride and drive the elephant, while a gorilla, with a good-sized club, could manage the hippopotamus; the lion, being the king of beasts, would bring up the rear. It's likely the wild geese got back without much trouble; instinct, you remember.

"Some had to creep back about six thousand miles, and they could only go a few feet a day?" That kind I would make a package of, and constitute a wild goose the mail carrier. Noah was cute enough, I'll warrant you.

"Think of a couple of the slowest snails leaving a point opposite the Ark, and starting for the plains of Shinar, a distance of twelve hundred miles. Going at the rate of a mile a month, it would take them a thousand years. How did they get there?"

A carrier pigeon could leave them down for you an hour before night.

"Why, if animals have gone several thousand miles, and so sudden a change in climate must have been exceedingly trying upon their health. How did they know where to go?"

Maybe you think it's never warm in the Polar regions? Why, they say there are mosquitoes there in Summer! Noah, I presume, started him up in the warm weather—a raft, and a Polar current, you know. You mustn't think Noah was dumb.

"Of course all the Polar bears did not go; only two were required. Who selected these?"

Why, I am astonished! There were only two in the Ark, if any at all!

"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" A. D. H.

Chest Springs, April 15, 1885.

Original.

LINES TO A CHILD'S EYES.

You are asking too much, Oh most merciless eyes!
You are searching too deep, and too far.
Could you not be content with a smile, or a kiss,
Like the rest of the little ones are?

If you only should ask if I love you, indeed,
It were easily answered you know;
If you asked me if love were one in the world,
It would never bewilder me so.

But to say so persistently: "What have you done
For the God Who has lov'd you so well?"
When you know what a weak and irresolute heart,
Has come under your pitiless spell.

Let me promise you here—I behold you the judge
And accuser and witness in one—
If you give me time I will finish the work,
I have often and feebly begun.

And I claim a reward for this humble resolve;
'Tis the dearest of all 'neath the skies;
It is one glance of approval and love,
Give me this, Oh most beautiful eyes!

LINNET.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE is given that every article sold at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa., is lower in price than the same quality and make can be bought elsewhere. And remember, right here, that it makes no difference how low a price other clothiers may ask for their goods, or what inducements they may offer for your patronage the prices will always be lower at the GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady is wanted in every city and village, also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists. Agents are making from twenty to fifty dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HYMENEAL.

IVORY—McCOY.—Married, at St. John's Catholic Church, Altoona, on Tuesday, April 14, 1885, Mr. Hayden Ivory to Miss Mary McCoy, both of Chest Springs.

OBITUARY.

FOGLE.—Died, at the residence of Philip Fogle, in Allegheny township, on Wednesday, April 8, 1885, Mr. Joseph Fogle, aged forty years.

The deceased was a soldier of the late war, having served in Company I, 53d regiment, Pa. Vols. and was wounded in the last engagement fought by General Grant in 1865. He was pensioned in 1882—his pension dating back to 1865.

MACK.—Died, at the residence of his mother in Washington township, on Saturday, April 11, '85, Mr. William Mack, aged about 25 years.

FREIDHOFF.—Died, at her residence in Munster township, on Friday, April 10, 1885, Mrs. Mary Ann Freidhoff, aged about 83 years.

The deceased was born in Germany where she married her husband Mr. John Freudnoff, about sixty years ago. After they had been married 12 years they emigrated to this country, and after residing at different places in this State her husband about thirty years ago, bought the farm in Munster township, where the family have resided ever since. She was a good wife and mother, and a devout Christian, and performed all her duties in this life faithfully and well. She was the mother of Mrs. Samuel O'Hara, Mrs. William Lilly, and John Freidhoff, of Munster township; Henry Freidhoff, of Johnstown, and Frank Freidhoff, of Washington township. Her remains were buried at Loretto on Sunday last, alongside those of her husband, who died about twenty seven years ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. J. MANSON,

Ebensburg, Pa.

AGENT FOR THE

AURORA WATCHES,

the best in the market. Will sell you

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, &c.

At as low prices as at Johnstown or Altoona. All kinds of repair work promptly done.

Ebensburg, April 17, 1885.-tf.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Lilly borough.

SIMON RYAN, Collector. DR.

To amount of duplicate	$ 370 56
To amount of orders on Treasurer	40 51
	$401 57

CR.

By work on streets	$ 36 00
Amount paid to Treasurer	218 04
Taxes worked on streets	90 00
Taxes of C. Leahey assumed	33 81
Amount paid Brant and Conrad, sundries	1 35
Commission on $218.04@5 per cent	10 90
Exonerations by Council	20 41
	$401 57

SIMON CONRAD, Treasurer. DR.

To amount received from Collector	$ 218 04
do do do Burgess	26 00
Am't rec'd from W. F. Moreland dog tax	6 50
	$244 54

CR.

By orders paid and cancelled	$ 159 28
Amount paid on order 31	75 00
Commission on $218.04@ 2½ per cent	5 86
Balance in Treasury	4 40
	$244 54

LIABILITIES.

Obligation to Ed. Edwards	$ 100 00
Balance due Ed. Edwards on order 31	29 78
Obligations to dep. Bender	200 00
do C. Leahey	322 54
Outstanding orders	8 26
	$557 58

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasury	$ 4 40
Uncollected dog tax	44 00
Balance due from F. M. George, Esq	23 19
	$71 09
Excess of liabilities	$486 46

We, the undersigned Auditors of Lilly borough have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct. F. C. GEORGE, EDW. J. HUGHES, } Auditors.

ATTEST: BLAIR SHORT.
J. W. BROWN, Clerk.
Lilly, Pa., April 13, 1885.-e.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Sam'l Griffith and P. W. Filler, Executors of Daniel Griffith, dec'd, vs. Evan J. Michaels. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 223 June Term, 1885. Foreign Attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, ss.

SEAL. To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you attach Evan J. Michaels, late of your county, by all and singular, his interest in the lands and tenements which he, the said Evan J. Michaels, inherited and acquired through the death of his father, Thomas Michaels, deceased, or in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Owens, S. Luther, Thos. Meisel, Estate of Jacob Zern, deceased, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about ninety acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and frame barn; the interest which said Evan J. Michaels inherited and acquired in the above-mentioned real estate, being the one undivided fourth part thereof, subject however to the dower interest of the widow of said decedent.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

John E. Scanlan vs. J. R. Casselberry and E. S. Richards. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 259 June term, 1885. Foreign attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, ss.

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you attach J. R. Casselberry, and E. S. Richards, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden in Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer John E. Scanlan of a plea of assumpsit, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession of said lands and tenements, under the said defendants, as Garnishees, that they be and appear before our Court on the said first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, SEAL. President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1885.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of J. R. Casselberry and E. S. Richards, of, in and to all that certain tract of land, warranted in the name of Ferdinand Gordon, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the names of William Nichols, Harry Barrington, Harry Rice, John Anderson and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, unimproved.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for Nursery Stock—Fruit and Ornamental. A splendid line of new and choice kinds. Good pay and steady employment given to reliable, energetic men. Write for terms, etc., to *THOMAS W BOWMAN, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias, alias Fieri Facias and Vend Expon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House, in Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edwin Bishop, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Lower Yoder, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the township road 95 feet and running back 145 feet to property of Edmund Bishop, having an alley on the north west, and lot of Edmund Bishop on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and other outbuildings not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Edmund Bishop.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Eliza Peckworth, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Stonycreek, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Bedford pike 65 feet and running back to an alley 176 feet, having an alley or street on the northwest and lot of George Eichensehr on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Eliza Peckworth and Mrs. —— Mahon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of Alexander Reck and H. F. Horner.

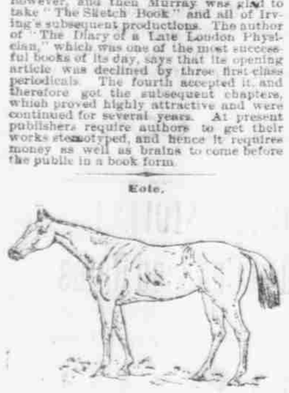
Also: All the right, title and interest of Stephen McFarney, of, in and to all that certain piece or

How to Get in Print.

The question often asked by beginners how they can reach a publisher, and the reply is that the latter can be reached like any other business man. He is always ready for anything that is exceptionally good, but as most all young writers think their own productions of this character he is obliged to inflict much pain by the almost inevitable reply, "Declined, with thanks." The publisher keeps a "reader" who inspects every work sent in, but he generally makes short work of it. A glance at the title, a rapid survey of the locality, and then an occasional dipping into the middle, and a careful perusal of the opening and the close, are enough to decide the case. Authors may complain that their works do not receive justice, but if they saw the immense quantity of manuscript sent in they would not be surprised at the rapidity with which their offerings are handled.

Authors, however, should not always be discouraged by the rejection of their works. One of the most popular novels of the present day ("Beulah") went from one publisher to another, and was at last accepted by Carleton, who made it a great success. Irving tells us that Murray declined the "Sketch Book," which was published by Millar. The latter failed, however, and then Murray was glad to take "The Sketch Book" and all of Irving's subsequent productions. The author of "The Diary of a Late London Physician," which was one of the most successful books of its day, says that its opening article was declined by three first-class periodicals. The fourth accepted it, and therefore got the subsequent chapters, which proved highly attractive and were continued for several years. At present publishers require authors to get their works stereotyped, and hence it requires money as well as brains to come before the public in a book form.

Eole.



This celebrated race horse is owned by Frederick Gebhard, of New York. Eole is a bay, aged, by Eolus—War Song, and was bred and raised by Mr. R. J. Hancock, Ellerslie Stud, Albemarle Co., Va. His first race was for the Belmont Stakes, at Jerome Park, in 1881, when he finished second to Saunterer. He won a race that year, a mile and three-quarters, with 85 pounds, in 3:07 1-2. He scored 4 number of brilliant victories in 1882, 1883 and 1884, defeating among others the famous Parole, Mourlory, Girofle, Checkmate, Drake Carter, and Iroquois. He had made about fifty starts up to this year. He was first twenty-four times, second fifteen times, third seven times, and four times unplaced. His gross winnings were $40,572. Eole is expected to win new laurels in England this year.

Poolselling.

That there is a wide-spread feeling against poolselling existing at present, is a well-known fact, but that this is owing to its demoralizing influence in large cities and other places, where it is considered as a certain kind of gambling, cannot be disputated. At the present time the horse trading has become a really National sport, and as such has received the support of the American people of all classes, north, south, east, and when we take into consideration the large amount of capital invested by owners, breeders and the associations in promoting this class of amusement, and the thousands employed by them all over the country, it is no cause for surprise.

In Europe, horse-racing is patronized by the Government and it is a well-known fact that in England, Parliament adjourns for the "Derby," which is attended at all times by a royal representative. In France the "Grand Prix de Paris" is run for on Sunday and on all tracks bookmaking is allowed.

We are opposed to everything unlawful, we wish all citizens to abide by the law, but we desire that the law allow us the privilege of saying, "I'll bet you."

Let the betting be confined to the race-tracks. Let each man pay his admission fee as required before he can bet his money, and the clubs, associations and public in general will be not only benefitted, but racing will become, as it always has been, the same source of amusement that has already a firm hold of the people all through the country.—*Turf.*

The Champion Two-Year-Old Heifer.

Messrs. Yeomans & Sons, of Walworth, N. Y., claim that their Holstein heifer Aaggie 2d (imported by them when a calf) has the champion two-year-old record. Her records were: 17,746 lbs. 2 oz. of milk in one year; 18 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in one week, when 3 1-2 months in milk; 11 lbs. 3 oz. of butter in one week, when 10 1-3 months in milk. At 5 years 9 1-2 months she again comes to the front with the largest butter record ever reported of any Holstein cow. During the late extremely cold weather she made: 11 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in three days; 15 lbs. 6 oz. in four days; 26 lbs. 7 oz. in seven days; 105 lbs. 10 1-2 oz. in thirty days. The average for the entire 30 days, is 1 pound of butter from 20.01 pounds of milk. The butter was well washed with water in the churn, taken out in granules, then thoroughly worked into a solid mass, and weighed before salting. Her weight is 1,235 pounds.

A Golden Opinion.

A well known author has said: "Every youth should live with an eye on old age. If he should die before he gets there, it will never do him any injury." Just so should all youth be taught by their parents and teachers that *Peruna*, the great tonic, is just what he needs for all the ailments to which flesh is heir. Many golden opinions of its value and of its unprecedented success have been received by its discoverers, all of which express the most unbounded confidence in its value as a remedy, and all tell what it has done for the afflicted.

C. H. Watron writes from Brooklyn, New York, that he began taking *Peruna* while at Coxsackien, Pa., for a severe pain in his side. After taking three bottles the pain was almost entirely removed, and he now asks where he can get the world-renowned tonic in Gotham. He knows where he gets relief. Ask your druggist for *Peruna* and *Manalin*, also "The Ills of Life."

"You Know How It Is Yourself."

There is not a particle of doubt but you have to-this day a vivid recollection of the horrible, nauseating doses of worm-seed tea or syrups forced down your throat twenty years ago by an over-solicitous aunt or grandmother who pronounced your case worms. You will be able to appreciate a vermifuge like McDonald's celebrated worm powders. The most effective and reliable worm destroyer of the age. So easy and pleasant to take the patient will never know a medicine is being administered. Money refunded to dissatisfied buyers. For sale by E. James.

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Philadelphia Agents.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of scrofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease in any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood purifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be returned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg. [5-9.-1y.*]

That

feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back can all be gotten rid of by using one box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, "Agents." [5-9.-1y.*]

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head when he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

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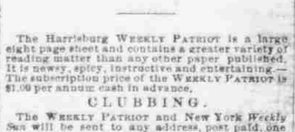

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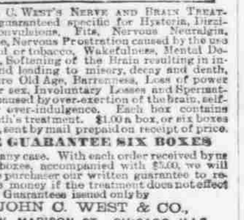

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ALL FOR NOTHING.

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BRISTOL'S CAPSINE PUROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Bristol's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved the brunt of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPSINE set in the centre. Price 25 cents.

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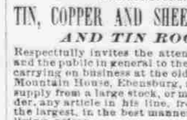
CATARRH



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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods that will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. [4-4.'84.-1y.*]

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There is a wide-spread and serious prevalence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease—hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys—the near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered eye-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, bad circulation of blood, side headache, nausea, light colored evacuations, constipation, piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc.

These are some of the commoner symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

These observations have been called forth by a double-column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, the first in importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourge would be escaped.

The Story of Vesuvius.

A little more than eighteen centuries since the form of the mountain was totally different; its height was probably some hundred yards less than at present, its outline a blunt, truncated cone, having a wide crater at the summit; no eruption in the memory of man had disturbed the peaceful district; scarce a tradition even of such an occurrence appears to have lingered. The floor of the crater was overgrown with brushwood and trees, its walls were festooned with ivy and the wild vine. Once only in its recorded period in history, when the Capuan gladiators sheltered themselves for a while in this natural hill-fort, from which under command of Spartacus, they escaped to begin the Servile War. In the year 79 of the present era there was a sudden change; earthquakes agitated the neighboring district, and at last the imprisoned fires broke forth. From the crater of Vesuvius a huge dark cloud rose into the air, spreading itself out like a great pine tree; presently a hail of red-hot scoria came rattling down over the flanks of the mountain, and as night fell the cloud grew darker and darker, and the shower of stones became thicker, heavier and more widely spread. All night long the darkness for many a mile was rendered blacker still by the thickly-falling scoria, though illuminated at intervals by a lurid gleam from the mountain, and rendered yet more awful by the incessant earthquake shocks. Morning dawned at last, and later still the air cleared; half the ancient crater-wall had vanished, leaving the fragment which now bears the name of Somma, while beneath its ruins Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiæ were buried, and the ground, even at Misenum, was white as snow with the fallen ashes.—*Picturesque Europe.*

A Courteous Cat.

A member of the Zoological Society says: "I once had a cat who always sat up to the dinner-table with me and had his napkin round his neck and his plate and some fish. He used his paw, of course, but he was very particular and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had finished his fish I sometimes gave him a piece of mine.

"One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were put around for the entree, puss came rushing up-stairs and sprang into his chair with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse onto his own plate and then one onto mine. He divided his dinner with me, as I had divided mine him."—*Manchester Times.*

A Druggist's Verdict.

M. E. George, one of the principal druggists of Philipsburg, Pa., writes:

'Mr. A. McDonald, Reedsville, Pa., *Dear Sir*:—One of the most prominent citizens of our city and a gentleman well known and highly respected in the surrounding country, called at our store and voluntarily offered to go before a justice of the peace and testify to the benefit he had received of your Blood Purifier, saying that he had used but three bottles, and was now entirely cured of a distressing and long continued attack of erysipelas, and having tried a number of other remedies without receiving any noticeable benefit. Please send us one dozen by express. We never had a medicine in our store that sells as well, or gave such universal satisfaction as your Blood Purifier.'

For scrofula, erysipelas, tetter, salt rheum skin diseases, humors, sores, eruptions, pimples, blotches, swellings, tumors, boils, ulcers, scald head, ring worm, syphilis, and all blood disorders, no remedy ever devised equals in efficacy and power McDonald's great Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alterative. Warranted. Seventy-five cents per bottle, at all dealers in medicines.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Now that sudden and violent changes of weather occur every twenty-four hours, almost everyone has a troublesome cold, which, if neglected, may produce results that will trouble you for the remainder of your life. Dr. Kessler's Celebrated English Cough Medicine is especially deserving praise in this class of complaints. It never fails! It never disappoints! Instructions for treatment of croup and whooping cough also accompany each bottle. Every family, especially where there is children, should have a bottle. Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
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THE USE of Iodoform or mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents; of druggists.

THAT feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back, can all be gotten rid of by using one box McDonald's Improved Liver Pills. Money refunded to dissatisfied buyers. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLORICULTURE.

Some Timely Suggestions About What to Plant and How to Plant It.

The welcome spring days are here again, the brightest, happiest time of all the year. Now for the flower garden. What shall we plant? how shall we plant? and when? Where one has a large lawn or garden they can sow as many varieties of flowers as they choose, but for a small garden it is best to select those kinds that bloom the most and the longest, for it is really annoying to the amateur, after all their time and trouble, to find they have only planted the early, or the very late blooming sorts, that are only in bloom for a few days, and soon gone.

Ageratum is a pretty Mexican flower, and will give an abundance of blue flowers until frost. Crepis barbata and the golden headed baritonia are two very early sorts and continue to bloom until quite late in the season. The delphiniums are one of the handsomest and most useful of all our plants. The double dwarf rocket (ajacis hyacinthiflorum) is truly lovely the plants are from ten to twenty inches high, and densely covered with heavy spikes of double flowers, fine and rich in coloring. Centaurea (sweet sultan) is quite a curious and attractive plant in a garden; the blooms somewhat resemble a basket filled to overflowing, hence the name it sometimes has of basket plant. Candytuft is one of our old garden favorites, but so much improved of late years as to be scarcely recognizable. The candytuft rocket is one of the very best; it blooms abundantly, and bears large trusses of flowers of dazzling whiteness. Mignonette is a sweet little plant, and quite indispensable for the bouquet maker. Two years ago I grew the parson's tree mignonette; it is truly a giant; the flowers are almost pure white, of great fragrance, and borne on spikes from six inches to a foot or more in length; the plant is fully three feet high, blooms until frost. Dianthus chinensis is one of the choicest of our annual pinks; mine of last year were very fine; the flowers are extremely double and rich in coloring, and will bloom the second year if the roots are slightly protected during the winter. Those who have never grown the longiflora four-o'clock have missed a treat; they scarcely resemble the common four-o'clock, the plants are of more prostrate habits, and the flower trumpets are from six to nine inches long, pure, waxy white and very fragrant; early in the evening the plants present a beautiful appearance. Gypsophelia muralis is a lovely dwarf annual; its delicate, find foliage and pink star-shaped flowers are excellent for all kinds of bouquets, suitable for borders edgings or hanging baskets. There are very few flowers in cultivation that make so dazzling a display of beauty as a bed of the brilliant-colored portulaca. Phlox drummondii is one of our best annuals for all purposes; they give a large variety of colors, and bloom abundantly until frost. Last year I grew thirteen distinct varieties all in one bed, and they were lovely. Verbenia and pansies are old favorites of all, and no garden is perfect without them. A bed of pansies should grace every garden, not only for their beauty, but for their fragrance. A small bed will scent a whole garden. A few foliage plants are an addition to the garden, and when not convenient to obtain them from a greenhouse, a few of the cannaia may be substituted. Ambrosia, sometimes called "Jerusalem oak," and by others known as "oak geranium," is a pretty foliage plant with deeply indented leaves, somewhat resembling an oak leaf. Strong and robust in habit, and densely covered with leaves and flowers from root to top-most branch, and very neat for a dividing line. Perilla, for an ornamental foliage plant, is very desirable. It has a broad, serrated leaf, of a dark metallic bronze, is of erect habit, and suitable for a low hedge or fine for the centre of a bed. There are several varieties of amaranthus cultivated for their foliage, which are really fine and rich in coloring; the colors will be more brilliant if planted in a moderately rich soil.—*Mrs. F. A. W. in Farm and Garden.*

Imported Holstein Cow, Tritomia

[*From Nat. Live Stock Journal.*]

Owned by Thos. B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City, Iowa. She was bred in Friesland, calved March 10, 1882, and imported by her present owner in 1883. She was two years and five months old when she dropped her first calf, and soon afterwards made a test of 74 1-2 lbs. of milk in one day, and 2,062 1-2 lbs. in thirty one days, the largest monthly record ever made by a two-year-old. Her owner believes that, if no accident happens, she will develop into one of the most remarkable milkers in the world.

Chester White Hogs.—Toulouse Geese.

The so-called Cheshire breed of hogs originated in Cheshire, Eng., but has be come extinct. There is no such breed now raised or known in Cheshire, and has not been for twenty years. There are so-called "Cheshire" hogs in America, of somewhat uncertain descent. The Chester County White, probably originated in Chester County, Pa. These hogs are of large, hardy, strong, vigorous, have good constitutions, and breed well. They have reached weights of from 600 to 900 lbs. At the Birmingham (Eng.) show of 1852 the weight of the winning pair of Toulouse geese was 45 lbs. 4 oz. This weight, of course, was only obtained by a very careful and continued system; 24 to 36 lbs. per pair, at one year old, are considered good weights.

SHE HAD STRUCK A NEW IDEA.

Posing for Photographers as Beauties of Different Types.

Jerome Bardolph Smock was slowly parading down Fifth avenue, dreaming of the days when he had danced over the floor of a great dry-goods house in answer to the magic call of "Cash." Now he was a sales-gentleman and wore dogskin gloves and a five button cutaway English corkscrew coat. As he moved on a vision of beauty burst upon his sight. It was Thisbelinde Juliana Montmorenci. Her real name was Smith, but Montmorenci was her pet name.

"Why, Flossie," said Jerome, "what a swell you are! What are you doing now?"

"I'm a professional beauty, now, dear boy."

"A what?"

"A professional beauty, my lamb."

"Oh, I say now, how the dence can you be a professional beauty? Only a month ago you were selling ribbon."

"You do not seize upon the scheme, dear chappie. I sit for photographers for celebrated beauties. To-day, for instance, I sat as a famous ballet dancer. I wore a jet black wig with the hair coiled up on top of my head, a tarletan dress, tights, and dancing slippers. Next week my pictures will be for sale as Signorini Pillicoddi, of the ballet at La Scala, Milan, and lots of young crushers, like you, who love to decorate their rooms with photographs of pretty women, will buy copies and tell their friends they received them from the fair ballet dancer herself when they were on the Continent last Summer, don't you know. To-morrow I am going to sit in a magnificent ball costume, with extra double low neck and short sleeves, and a blonde wig, as Lady Mary Gravelberry, the new English beauty. And that picture will sell like smelts, because it's English, quite English, you know." And that's the sort of thing I'm doing now, and that's how I come to be a professional beauty, old chappie."

"Does it pay?"

"Well, I should jingle my shekels," she replied; "ra ta ta."

"Hoop de doo," said he.

And thus they parted.—*New York Times.*

PIANOS AND ORGANS at Low Prices.

SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ON THE FOLLOWING EASY TERMS: PIANOS, $65 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY FOR THE BALANCE UNTIL PAID. ORGANS, $15 CASH, AND $5 MONTHLY. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND REDUCED PRICES.

Horace Waters & Co.
124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

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BOTTLES OF
WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE

Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title)

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1885!

The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a **BLOOD PURIFIER,** and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the **Kidneys and Liver**—the great organs of the body—in healthy condition, disease then being impossible.

We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following.

Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends.

Note the following, showing how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

Boston, - - 936,842.

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicians as incurable from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as surprising."

Providence, - - 128,947.

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, suffered for ten years from serious bladder disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds; in 1881 he used 14 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 30th, 1883, he wrote, "I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon SAFE Cure."

Portland, Me., - 330,829.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canvass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. **Lost 40 pounds of flesh.** Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health,—all owing to Warner's SAFE Cure."

Bal. of N. Eng., - 331,315.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote, "I have had **no recurrence of my old trouble** since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

New York State, - 3,053,080.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote, "**I have been in delicate health for many years;** but Warner's SAFE Cure made me **the picture of health.**" June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "**My health has been good for the last two years.**"

**Pennsylvania, -